









# WOULD BRITISH INDUSTRY BE HEALTHIER TAKING MONEY OUT OF THE BANK, NOT PUTTING IT IN?

The TUC and CBI seem to think so. Repeatedly they've issued warnings about under-investment. Their fear is that when the recovery of world trade that we've been hoping and praying for arrives, Britain will be in no shape to take advantage of it.

The Bank of England's of the same opinion. And in its circular last year it asked banks to:

"...direct advances towards the expansion of exports, the saving of imports and industrial investments."

This doesn't mean that we at Barclays are going to hand out money to everyone who comes knocking on our door.

The country won't get anywhere by throwing good money after bad.

We must pin our hopes and hard cash on successful but under-invested firms.

We must put them in a position where they can win home markets; sell against other countries on world markets; compete with the French, Germans and Americans for overseas contracts.

Understandably, before parting with large sums of money, we'll need to ask a few questions of even the most successful firms.

We'll want to talk about your plans for the future, as well as getting a feel of the way you do business.

If you've been making full use of our banking services, we'll already have a good idea of your cash and tax position. All of which will pinpoint the kind of backing you need.

For instance, a Medium Term Loan for capital investment can be drawn in different ways.

Whereas one company would prefer it as a lump sum, another would rather draw it in instalments.

(By the way, despite the name, a Medium Term Loan can last as long as 10 years.)

For a third company, the bank's leasing facilities may be more attractive than a loan. Working capital is released and there are often tax advantages.

With all these schemes the terms of repayment can be constant, or vary season to season, year to year to suit your cash flow.

Sometimes payments can be suspended until you are benefiting fully from the investment. And in certain cases, you can repay the entire loan at the end of the period.

If you sell abroad, we can be of still more help.

To encourage foreign customers to place orders with you, we will always consider providing them with suitable finance through Barclays Bank International. It's a useful way to expand established markets quite apart from opening up new ones.

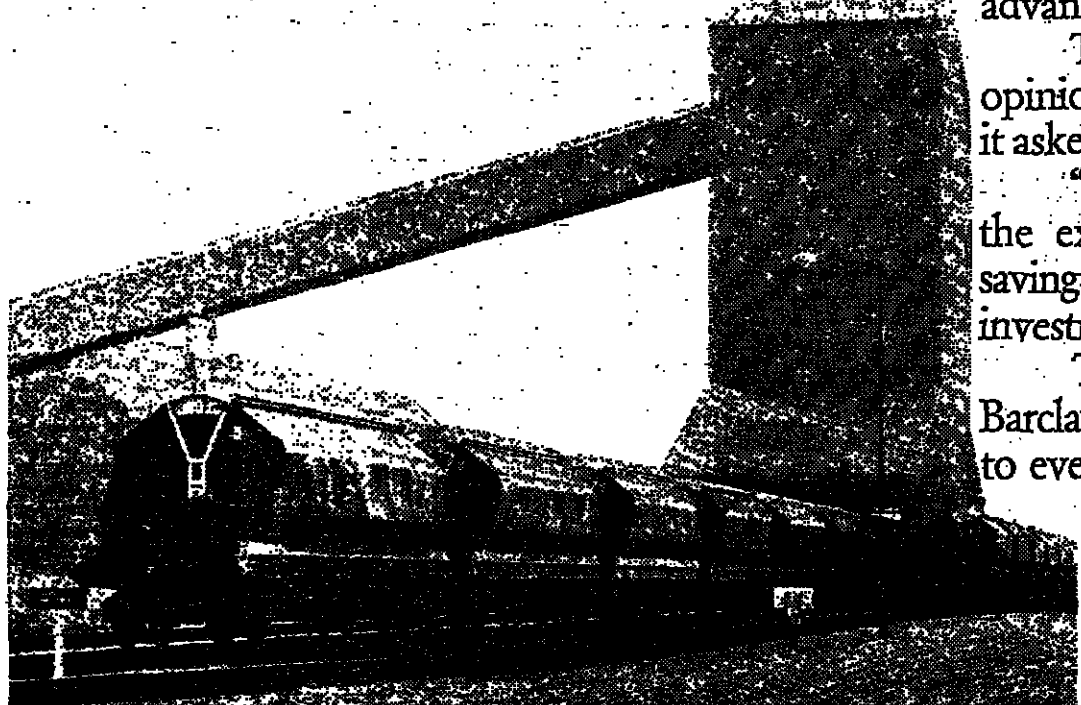
Having done that, we can often protect you against exchange rate fluctuations by selling foreign currency for you in advance.

We provide this protection for companies that buy abroad as well. Whether they import finished goods or raw materials.

But no matter what backing or help is needed, the first step is always the same.

Arrange a meeting with your local Barclays Bank Manager. He knows there's truth in the old adage; it takes money to make money.

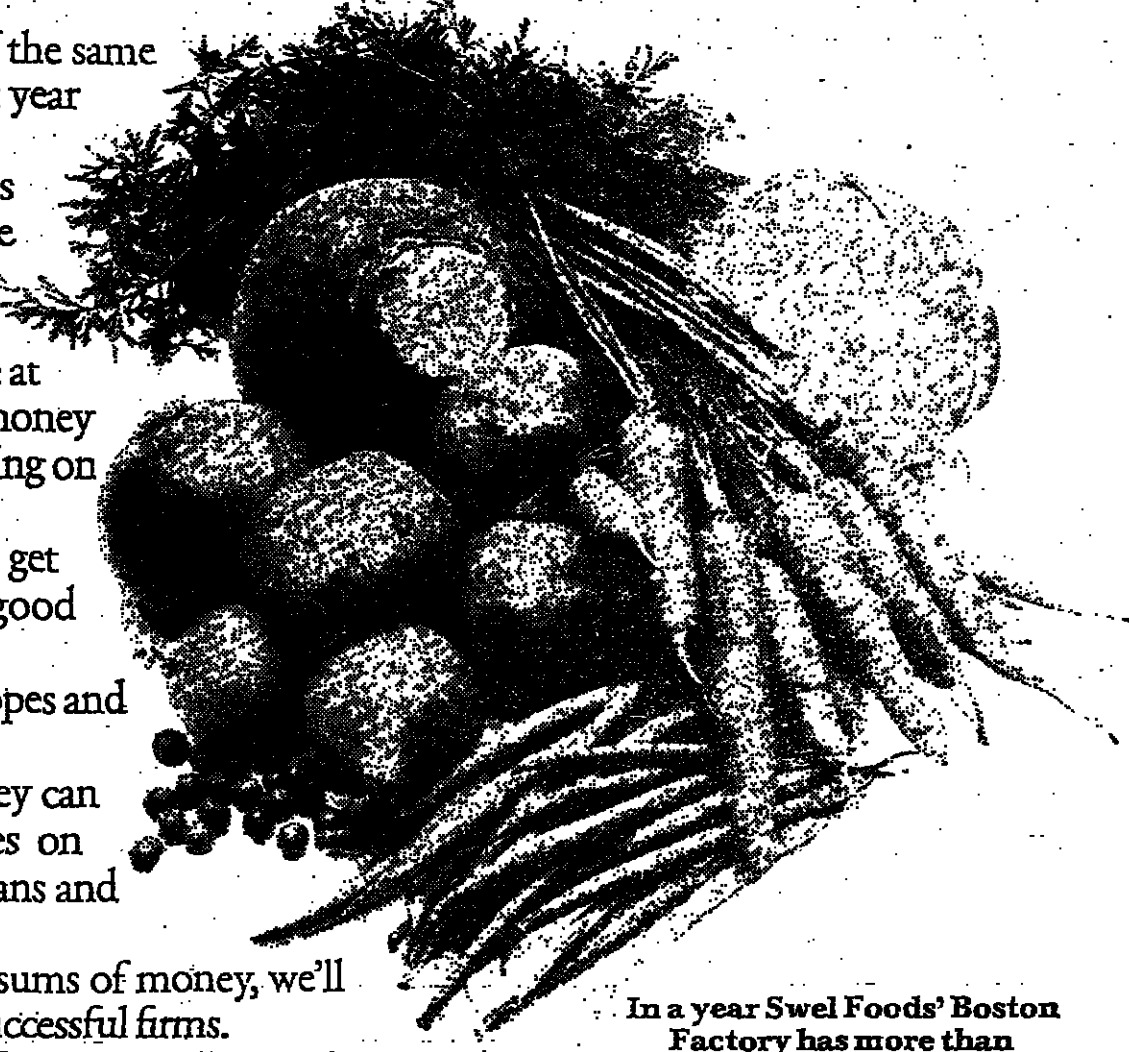
**BARCLAYS**



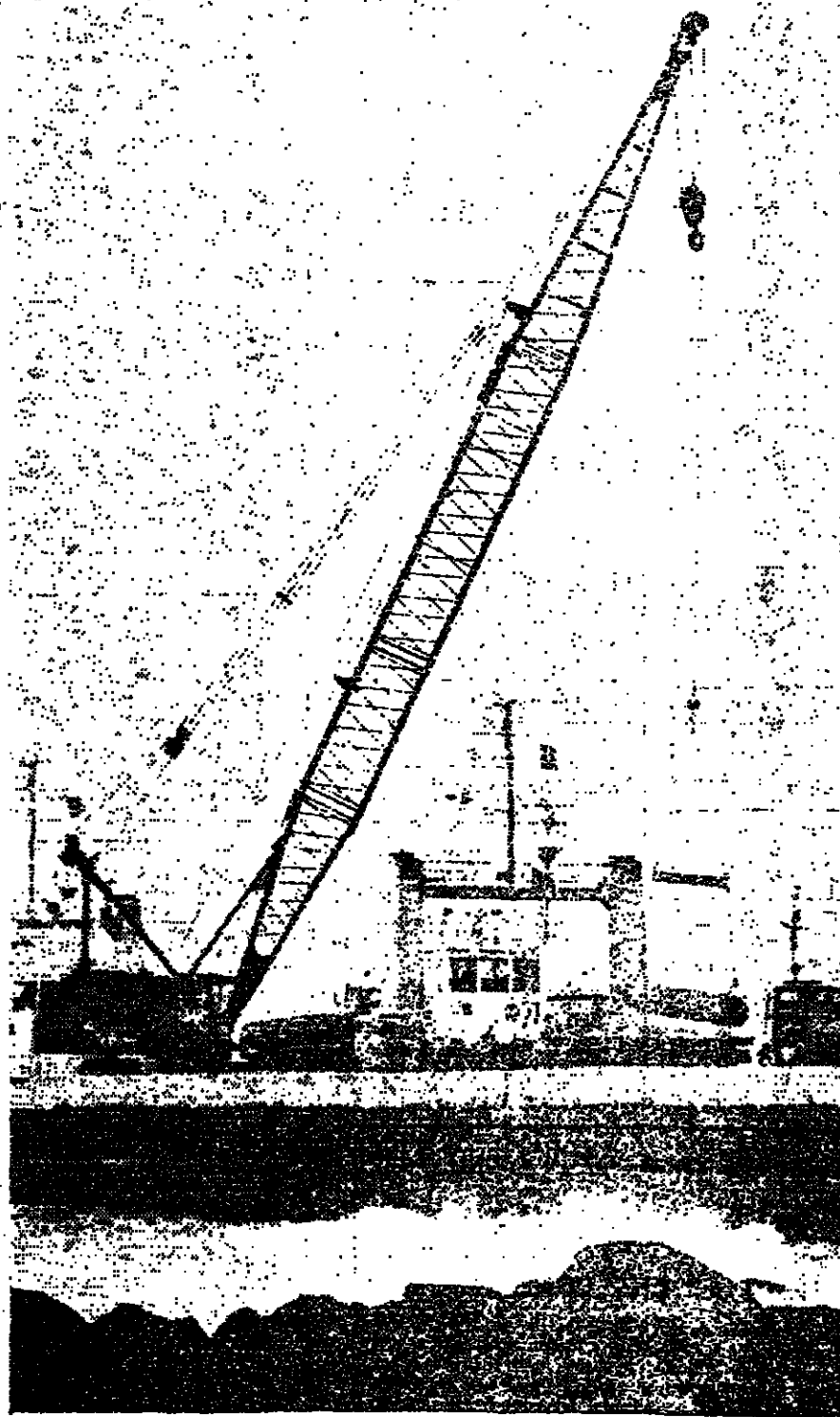
An £18 million Medium Term Loan to Cleveland Potash will help turn Britain into a net exporter of potash.



Massey Ferguson Perkins Ltd, has gained a £170 million contract. The Polish buyer was helped by Barclays with sterling and currency syndicated loans, repayable over several years.



In a year Swel Foods' Boston Factory has more than doubled production of dried vegetables by taking a £150,000 Medium Term Loan over 5 years for a new drier.



B.O.C. International is leasing a new £220,000 crane for 7 years through Barclays Bank. Oil pipe and heavy goods handling efficiency has increased by 30%.



## HOME NEWS

## Dublin expects new IRA tactics after O'Connell release

From Christopher Walker, Belfast

A reassessment of the strategy of the Provisional IRA is expected to be undertaken in the Irish Republic next month after Mr David O'Connell, its former chief of staff, is released from Portlaoise jail. His is still the most powerful voice within the movement.

Since Mr O'Connell's surprise capture in a Dublin suburb last year, there has been increasing confusion in the Provisional ranks and a tendency for splinter groups to operate with relative impunity outside the control of the ruling seven-man army council.

At present, serving a 12-month sentence for membership of an illegal organization, Mr O'Connell is reliably tipped to reassume his previous position after his release, taking back control from Mr Seamus Twomey, the hard line republican who has been acting in a caretaker role in his absence.

Already Mr O'Connell is being widely advertised in the republican press as the main speaker at a large demonstration planned for the GPO in Dublin on April 25, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the Easter uprising. Plans for the commemoration, which include special buses and trains for republican supporters in all parts of Ireland, are causing a serious security issue for the Irish coalition Government.

Two main results of Mr O'Connell's return to the leadership could be a stricter formalization and stepping up of the present haphazard bombing

campaign on the British mainland, and a formal ending of the ceasefire, widely recognized as a farce by Provisionals, Government officials and British soldiers.

Meanwhile, the security forces in Northern Ireland are understood to be treating seriously a threat of renewed attacks against British civilians made in Dublin on Saturday by a spokesman representing a Provisional splinter group calling itself "The Army of Ireland".

Apart from stating that British targets would be selected on a wider scale, the statement explained a new code word would be used to authenticate claims of responsibility for the planned attacks.

An indication of the resources available to terrorists based in the republic was given by a huge explosion of a boobytrap bomb under the car he was using to take his wife and two children on a Sunday afternoon outing near his home in the small Armagh village of Kesh.

Mr Nicholas White, aged 34, a former British soldier, who was shot on Saturday night, had died in a Belfast hospital. He was shot as he was working at a Belfast discotheque attended by young Protestants and Roman Catholics.

## Bail Bill 'leaves too many in custody'

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

The Bail Bill, with which Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, hopes to reduce the number of people remanded in custody, was criticized yesterday by penal reformers. Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro), said that Mr Jenkins had gone only half way towards his objectives.

The Bill will provide a statutory presumption in favour of bail for unconvicted offenders, but Mr Hinton said there would still be a substantial number remanded in custody after conviction who would be untouched by it.

He was commenting on a joint policy statement on bail reform issued yesterday by Nacro and the Howard League for Penal Reform. Publication of the Bill on Friday preceded the penal reformers' statement, which was circulated last week with an embargo for release yesterday morning.

While welcoming the Government's commitment to legislate, the statement adds that the presumption in favour of bail should also apply to remand after conviction for social inquiry or medical reports.

It should be a general presumption that persons who have not been sentenced to imprisonment should be kept out of prison. We are particularly concerned about the number of remands in custody for medical reports after conviction. It is intolerable that people otherwise suitable for bail should be sent to prison simply to see a doctor. Medical reports in custody except where bail could properly be refused on non-medical considerations.

The statement also recommends that bail pending appeal should be granted on the same criteria as before trial.

A defendant refused bail loses earnings, and may lose his job. He may fall behind with his rent, and eviction may follow. If he has a family, they may suffer financially as well as emotionally as a result of his imprisonment. Our law should be altered to make compensation available to acquitted defendants who have been remanded in custody before trial.

Of 40,808 people in jail at the end of July last, 3,477 were unconvicted prisoners awaiting trial, and a further 2,031 had been remanded in custody before sentence.

The statement quotes surveys showing that two thirds of the men and women for whom a custodial medical remand was deemed necessary did not subsequently receive a custodial sentence.



A sculpture, "South of the River" by Bernard Schottlander, being hoisted into place yesterday at an office block in Lambeth Palace Road, across the Thames from Parliament.

## Survey shows fewer couples get legal aid

By Marcel Berlin, Legal Correspondent

A smaller proportion of the population was eligible for civil legal aid in England and Wales today than when the scheme was introduced in 1950, a survey has found.

The survey, commissioned by the Lord Chancellor's Legal Aid Advisory Committee, also showed that married couples were particularly affected by this trend. In 1964 more than three-fifths of couples under pensionable age were eligible for legal aid last year were divorced or other matrimonial cases, costing the taxpayer nearly £10m. It suggests that if there was going to be a reduction in legal aid in the next few years, as proposed by the recent White Paper on public expenditure, the axe should fall first on matrimonial cases.

Financial provisions of the legal aid scheme. The survey also shows that the proportion of single-parent families eligible for aid in 1973 was about four-fifths. That included, however, married couples having matrimonial problems who, for the purpose of legal aid, are treated as single. "Indeed, in large part eligibility for aid has become a function of the very fact of marriage breakdown," Mr Glasner comments.

An editorial in the *Bulletin* points out that about nine-tenths of cases receiving civil legal aid last year were divorces or other matrimonial cases, costing the taxpayer nearly £10m. It suggests that if there was going to be a reduction in legal aid in the next few years, as proposed by the recent White Paper on public expenditure, the axe should fall first on matrimonial cases.

"Financially, almost all divorces these days are undefended and legal aid should no longer be granted automatically but only where good reason can be shown, such as where children or property are under dispute," it says. "But people must be able to get preliminary advice from a solicitor easily, and court procedures must be geared to the do-it-yourself petitioner."

## Defence ministry hold on land is relaxed

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The 650,000 acres of land in Britain reserved for Ministry of Defence needs is slowly being nibbled away. Since the publication of the Nugent committee's report in July, 1973, 12,500 acres has been disposed of through the Property Services Agency.

Much more is expected to be released because of the latest cuts in defence expenditure. But ministry officials point out that much of it is unlikely to be of any great recreational interest, although it could be developed for industry or housing.

One of the main difficulties is that those areas most cherished by environmentalists, such as Salisbury Plain and Dartmoor, are also regarded as essential for military training. A public inquiry into the future use of the Dartmoor training areas has been adjourned while the Government considers other options, but total surrender seems unlikely.

The Defence Lands Committee, under Lord Nugent of Guildford, recommended the release of a total of 31,000

acres in Britain. That figure was reduced to 22,500 acres in the subsequent White Paper, mainly because of the exclusion of the Lutworth gunnery ranges in Dorset.

However, the ministry has spent more than £100,000 at Lutworth in the past two years on improving public access, fencing, the creation of new footpaths and the employment of wardens. Similar, though smaller, projects have been initiated at Stanford, Norfolk; Tregantle, Cornwall; Oterburn, Northumberland; and on Dartmoor.

The programme has been inhibited by expenditure cuts, preventing the establishment of a second disposal squadron to clear areas of unexploded shells and bombs. There is also a conflict within the environmental lobby between the Countryside Commission, which wants maximum public access, and the Nature Conservancy, which believes that too many people endanger wildlife habitats and that the Army is a better protector of rare animals such as the natterjack toad.

Responsibility for the programme has been given to a full-time conservation officer, whose appointment was recommended by the Nugent committee.

## End in sight for 17-year planning dispute

By Our Planning Reporter

One of London's most complex planning issues is likely to be resolved in the next few weeks, nearly 17 years of a and objections both council and the Greater Council are expected to be proposed redress some two and a half of Cambridge Circus Charing Cross Road in busy Avenue.

Approval may well start of a new move blight that afflicts much of the city, particularly the GLC has been on a list of 13 imp developed or under sites.

Not all the scheme involve comprehensive development. After all, about Piccadilly Circus, for example, most of the new scheme is likely to be in the form of small-scale developments in the empty spaces.

But other parts are controversial, because they will help the fortunes of those the property development agreement in the Labour council is coming round to the partnership with private not only feasible in way anything is like

The situation has been changed by the (Land Act. But the position has also altered in the past two years; far from having been a 'hot' area, it is now a 'cold' one, with no new buildings on any new.

Already, in the Cambridge Circus area, a planning committee is considering a plan to be reached by the council and the Greater Council. One of the plans claimed yesterday by Mr Howard, chairman of the planning committee, is that the plan has been reached, but it has not yet been decided whether to grant it.

In fact, outline planning permission was granted in 1959, but it was subsequently withdrawn. It was a long and a wrangling with the GLC over the proportions of office housing.

The main stumbling block, however, was an acre of the site originally designated widening of Chancery Lane. When it was abandoned the it was unable to be to Town and City specific government in August, 1974, and Secretary of State, Environment, use, however, he has that he will reconsider the decision if the council can be convinced.

## Wages hint farm prices

Benefits to farmers

The latest rises in support prices for wheat, barley, and oats by wage restraint, i Union of Agricultural Workers said. The latest farm price combined with farm movement towards prices will be a price on farm production in the pound.

A spokesman for said: "The pack price increased for agriculture. But we cannot say that Government support will be a price that farmworkers a from the deal."

Agriculture, colour

## Women charged discrimination

Woman bus driver

Testing because men by West Midlands Transport Co given free travel to their wives, but not them for their. They say it is a Sex Discrimination.

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## Public bodies prosecute over hidden convictions

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Instances of people being prosecuted for not disclosing previous convictions when employed by nationalized organizations were given by the National Association of Probation Officers in a memorandum yesterday.

"It appears unjust that a worker should be prosecuted for obtaining a pecuniary advantage when his work and behaviour have not been in question", it said.

The memorandum has been sent to Mr Arnold Shaw, Labour MP for Redbridge, Uford, South, who, Nappo says, is seeking an adjournment debate in the Commons on the employment of former offenders by public bodies.

One case cited is of a man

who worked as a British Rail guard for 16 months and was described as an exemplary employee. But he had not disclosed on his application form previous convictions which came to light during the check. He was conditionally discharged by the court, but lost his job and had failed to get back.

Because he had served a sentence of more than 30 months he was covered by the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, 1974, which, Nappo says, is a change for the better but does nothing for those who need a change for the better.

Nappo is not suggesting that public authorities should throw caution to the winds, but says they should take a more positive lead in the employment of former offenders.

## Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on pages 20, 22 &amp; 23

## NON-SECRETARIAL

## GOOD FIGURE?

Salary, we might say at first, is a good figure. But it is not. It is a figure that is often used to judge a person's worth. It is a figure that is often used to judge a person's worth. It is a figure that is often used to judge a person's worth.

## INTERVIEWER?

We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## TOWNSEND SCHOOL

Assistant Matron. Required in May, 1976. Kind, friendly, person. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## NATIONAL CHARITY (CIVIL)

Secretary. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST

Required for a telephone receptionist. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## INTERVIEWERS REQUIRED

Required for interviewers. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## TOP INTERVIEWERS

Required for top interviewers. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## PART-TIME

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## RECEPTIONIST

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## NON-SECRETARIAL

## WEDGWOOD-GERD

We require a number of intelligent, energetic, and motivated people to work in our offices. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## FILM PRODUCTION CO.

Receptionist. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## COMPETENT?

Required for competent. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## BRIGHT YOUNG RECEPTIONIST

Required for bright young receptionist. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## MAYFAIR

Required for Mayfair. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## SECRETARIAL

Required for secretarial. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## YOUR FIRST SENIOR JOB?

Required for your first senior job. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## SECRETARY 25+

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## SECRETARIAL

## OPENING INTO PUBLISHING HARDBACK BOOKS

Excellent opportunity for a person to join a publishing house. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## COMMODITY BROKERS

Required for commodity brokers. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## AUDIO-£2,700

Required for audio. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## LONDON CAREERS

Required for London careers. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd.

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## SECRETARY

Required for secretary. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## SPRECHEN SIE DEUTSCH?

Required for sprechen sie deutsch. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select. We are looking for someone who can interview and select.

## MORROW AGENCY

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## TREASURE HUNT

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## WATKINS BOOKSHOP

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## Britain needs a 'people's army', Mr Powell says

Mr Enoch Powell, United Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, on Saturday called for a people's army in Britain.

He said: "The army Britain needs is not a conscript army, quite the opposite. What Britain needs is the insular counterpart of a conscript army, namely, a cadre army which is also a people's army."

From being the eternal Cinderella of the British Army, the volunteer civilian element ought to become the core on which its thinking, training and organization are based."

Addressing the Oil Club in Glasgow, Mr Powell urged a radical reappraisal of Britain's defence preparations and strategy. He said:



## WEST EUROPE

## Bomb damages offices in Portugal as Socialist leaders meet

Our Correspondent  
Lisbon, March 14

A bomb damaged the headquarters of the Central Democratic Party (CDS) in Oporto, before a meeting of Socialist and Communist politicians began in the city on Saturday night. It struck the front of the building but there were no casualties.

Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, Dr. Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, Mr. Joop den Uyl, the Dutch Prime Minister, and Mr. Palmire, the Swedish Prime Minister, are the guests of the Socialist and Communist politicians. Mr. Lagman, the Foreign Secretary, was invited but was unable to attend.

Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, Portuguese Prime Minister, has been invited to the formal get-together on Saturday night but a statement issued by him, considering the party nature of the meeting, has decided not to attend. The invitation was attributed to sure from other parties, particularly the Popular Democrats (PPD).

A violent attack on the Socialist Party, the Popular Democrats' leader, for organizing a meeting on the eve of elections for a legislative assembly, has received wide publicity here. The PPD leader, the meeting was in favour of the Socialist Party with electoral intent. The Communist Party has also asked the meeting as "interference to a certain extent in the political process".

The weekend saw political fights in many provinces. In 10,000 rural workers met the old southern Alentejo of Evora to demonstrate against the land reform which is in progress. They wore local dress, the men in long coats, the women in long dresses with sprigs of mimosa over their scarves. They demonstrated quietly, singing slogans and singing. A mass meeting of the Central Democratic Party took place in the southern town of Beja, near the Spanish frontier. It is in the heart of the countryside which is largely communist influence, and the land reform has been fully implemented. The Popular Democrats held rally in the main square of Beja on Saturday. There were some scuffles and a few injuries.

On March 14—Dr. Mario Soares, the Portuguese Socialist leader, today appealed to his Socialist Party to give Portugal a better deal in its trade with its countries.

He said that Portugal's agreement with the open Community was a balanced one. The agreement, drawn up by the old ruling regime in 1972, had entrusted the country's traditional dependence on Western aid, he said. He accused EEC of practising "protectionism" and said that quotas for bulk-

wine "recall the old days of economic imperialism."

Dr. Soares added: "We have to establish a global strategy to bring Portugal closer to Europe, making use of the political will which has been affirmed so many times on the European side."

Economic aid for Portugal was a leading topic at the two-day meeting and Herr Brandt reacted favourably to the appeal by Dr. Soares.

In Lisbon, Dr. Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist Party leader, said today that if centrist and conservative parties won a majority in Parliament next month "the country would be plunged into a dark night of terror and blood".

Cunhal, addressing thousands of delegates in a meeting to approve the Communist electoral tactics, branded as "agents of foreign imperialism" the centrist Popular Democrats, the conservative revolutionaries and the monarchists.

If the PPD, CDS and other "reactionary" parties won a parliamentary majority, they would try to liquidate all the achievements of the Portuguese revolution, the Communist leader said.

A victory for them would mean "the elimination of liberties, the use of repression and large-scale violent military actions in which people would be arrested, machine-gunned, and the country would be plunged into a dark night of terror and blood".

Dr. Cunhal said that right-wing forces might soon start spreading chaos to start a coup or a shake-up in Portugal's military leadership before the April voting, and a new dictatorship would soon follow if they won.

Only the Socialists were spared during his attack. He said a coalition government that included Communists was the only alternative to dictatorship and he repeated Communist appeals for an alliance with the Socialists to ward off the threat of "fascism".

A party document distributed to delegates said that 45 per cent of the electorate would not be voting freely unless measures were taken to end the anti-Communist violence that had driven the party underground in the conservative north and the Atlantic islands.

But Dr. Cunhal said the party would accept the results of the election, in which the Communists have set themselves the surprisingly modest task of winning one million votes.

This would only be 300,000 more than they obtained last year when coming third behind the Socialists and the PPD, with 12.5 per cent of the vote.

The Communists, however, are generally expected to lose an important segment of the votes they won last year, because the country has swung considerably to the right since the crushing of last November's bloody left-wing uprising—Reuters.

## Charges of sedition over Basque strikes

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid, March 14

Labour troubles showed signs of easing in Spain at the weekend, after a majority of more than 12,000 miners employed in Asturias by the state-run mining firm Husosa voted to end their prolonged strike and resume work tomorrow.

In Vitoria, in the Basque country, where the police had shot dead four protesting workers earlier this month, several thousand workers agreed at the weekend to go back to their jobs. Thousands remained on strike, however, and the principal issue, that of the state-run trade unions, was far from being solved at some Vitoria factories.

A Madrid political court yesterday remanded in custody three Vitoria labour leaders. Two of them, who had spoken at the workers' funeral in Vitoria calling for continued strikes, were charged with sedition. The charge against the third man was not immediately announced.

Relatives of the men arrested on Wednesday in Vitoria said that at least four others had been held in connexion with the labour troubles.

Arriba, the organ of the National Movement, on Friday blamed "professional agitators" belonging to the Marxist-oriented Workers' Commissions and the Basque separatist organization for the troubles. It named the two men charged with sedition.

## Warning by American ambassador on possible effects of Communists coming to power

## 'Aid cut if Italy alters Nato policy'

From Patricia Cleugh  
Rome, March 14

The American Ambassador, Mr. John Volpe, gave a warning this weekend that the United States would withdraw aid if Italy should adopt a different policy towards Nato from its own.

The ambassador, speaking to journalists during a visit to Milan, was clearly concerned about Italy's attitude towards the Atlantic Pact if the Communists came to power. The Communists have repeatedly stated that they would not require Italy to withdraw from Nato, but would gradually overcome the need for opposing military blocks.

The balance of the world chessboard is as important today as it was when the Atlantic Pact was drawn up," Mr. Volpe said. "We cannot afford to come to the aid of those who might find themselves in a different position from our own."

Mr. Volpe emphasized that the United States did not wish to impose its will on Italy. "Italy can choose the line it wants and we add that we will act accordingly. We will not force anyone to follow our policy, but no one can force us to submit to theirs."

It was clear, he said, that the United States availability to help a Nato member must be matched "in a precise and absolutely clear manner" by the receiving country.

Mr. Volpe's comments appeared to go a step further than earlier warnings by President Ford and Dr. Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State. They said that Communist participation in a future Italian government would be viewed with concern and require a reassessment of relations in the receiving country.

Richard Wigg writes from Paris: M. François Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, commented here at the weekend on the latest warnings by President Ford and Dr. Kissinger, about the risks for the Atlantic alliance if the Communists in Western Europe should ever participate in government.

"The Americans will have to accommodate themselves to the evolution of French politics," he declared. "They will adapt, believe me, to the new terrain, and it will be for us to define this terrain."

M. Mitterrand made these combative remarks at a conference organized by the Socialists to examine their attitude to the recent report on the future of the European Community by M. Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister.

If the French Socialists win an election with the help of Community votes they are committed by an electoral pact to forming a joint government.

The Socialist leader said that when he met Dr. Kissinger during his visit early this year to the United States, he had told the Secretary of State that France ought to be able to expect from the United States at least as much as Yugoslavia when she broke with the Soviet block in 1948.

He attacked the Tindemans report on European union for "not corresponding to the political realities of Europe", and said he would vote against it. West Europe's present situation, he complained, represented "an immense failure".

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## Poles pay tribute to German Chancellor

From Our Correspondent  
Berlin, March 14

Mr. Gierk, the Polish leader, has sent Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, a telegram thanking him for his considerable personal contribution to the development of German-Polish relations which, he said, was greatly appreciated in Poland.

The telegram, confirming one from Herr Schmidt on the ratification by the Bundestag of the agreement on pension payments to Poland, said the next meeting of the two leaders might be as productive for the two countries' future relationship as the one in Helsinki that paved the way to the new package. According to Herr Klaus Bolling, the Bonn government spokesman, Herr Schmidt is not likely to go to Warsaw this year, but a visit by Mr. Gierk to Bonn would be much appreciated.

He told the party congress he had disagreed with the original text but had approved the amended one. Herr Schmidt had said on Thursday that Poland would not budge on the suggested amendment but later that night the Poles had changed their position.

This proved how carelessly, irresponsibly and amateurishly the treaties with Poland had been negotiated, he said.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Bavarian wing of the Christian Democrats, has claimed most of the credit for his party.

He told the party congress he had disagreed with the original text but had approved the amended one. Herr Schmidt had said on Thursday that Poland would not budge on the suggested amendment but later that night the Poles had changed their position.

This proved how carelessly, irresponsibly and amateurishly the treaties with Poland had been negotiated, he said.

## French poll turnout rises

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, March 14

A slightly higher turnout in the second round of the local government elections today, than last Sunday, encouraged some hopes in Government circles tonight.

Last Sunday in the highly politicized Caution elections, the Socialist-led Opposition won 56 per cent of the vote.

One hour before the booths closed today the Ministry of the Interior reported a turnout of 54 per cent compared to 52.6 last Sunday. The 34 per cent of the voters who did not go to the polls last time have been

the chief target of appeals by both sides during the week.

The Government bases its hopes on an increase of up to 5 per cent in the turnout in some regions where they have had strong support in the past. The left is handicapped because some Socialists are reluctant to vote for a Communist in the second ballot.

M. Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice and Central leader in the Government coalition, in a last appeal to the voters, said that the Opposition represented a conglomeration of discontented elements often in contradiction in their policies.

## Newspaper hit by dispute over computer techniques

Our Correspondent  
Oslo, March 14

Aftenposten, Norway's largest newspaper, is severely troubled by disputes with some of its technical staff after the use of a new technique of computers, photosetting and offset printing.

Yesterday the newspaper announced that it may have to off temporarily more than 100 of its employees unless technical staff is willing to work according to agreement reached between the two sides.

Last week brought a daily of revenue of about 100 kroner (£23,000). A long tomorrow will probably decide whether the action initiated by the newspaper be carried out.

Other newspapers in Norway are suffering from similar problems, but not as acutely as Aftenposten. Behind the problems lie the fear of the computer and linotype operators that they will become redundant under the new technique. On the other hand, unless the newspapers can reap the benefit of the introduction of these techniques, they may go out of business all together. Only various forms of state aid and subsidies has saved a number of Norwegian newspapers from collapse.

The dispute in Aftenposten is the most dramatic expression of this clash of interests so far, where the traditional borderline between editorial and technical jobs has been in dispute for some time.

## Art of Getty asom and in Italy

From Our Correspondent  
Rome, March 14

Signorina d'Alessio, the daughter of a wealthy construction firm, was let free last night after her kidnapping. An undisclosed amount had been paid for her freedom, Signorina d'Alessio, who is one of 10 people kidnapped this year in Italy.

Police in Rome said that she had been held in the home of a shepherd in Calabria and had been kept in a dark room. Part of the £1.2m ransom paid for her liberation was for the freedom of Paul Getty, the oil tycoon's grandson, who had been kidnapped in 1973. The shepherd was arrested.

## Ginger's attacker and killed

From Our Correspondent  
Lisbon, March 14

A boy, 6, has been found tortured and murdered in Palermo, nearly as punishment for slaying a nightclub singer last month, the police said.

The body of Gaetano Oppo was found in a plastic bag in the boot of a car. A card in the bag said that he had been attacked by Miki Jimina, a 20-year-old from Czechoslovakia, on February 14 to snatch her face and slashed her face as she resisted—Reuters.

## Italy suspends SS colonel's life jail sentence

From Our Correspondent  
Rome, March 14

Herr Herbert Kappler, a former SS Colonel, one of Italy's two surviving prisoners serving terms for war crimes, had his life sentence temporarily suspended today because of his serious illness.

Herr Kappler was taken from Gaeta military prison to a military hospital in Rome a month ago with what his lawyer said was a cancer of the stomach. He is being fed intravenously. His wife, Annelise, whom he married in jail in 1972, said he had not long to live.

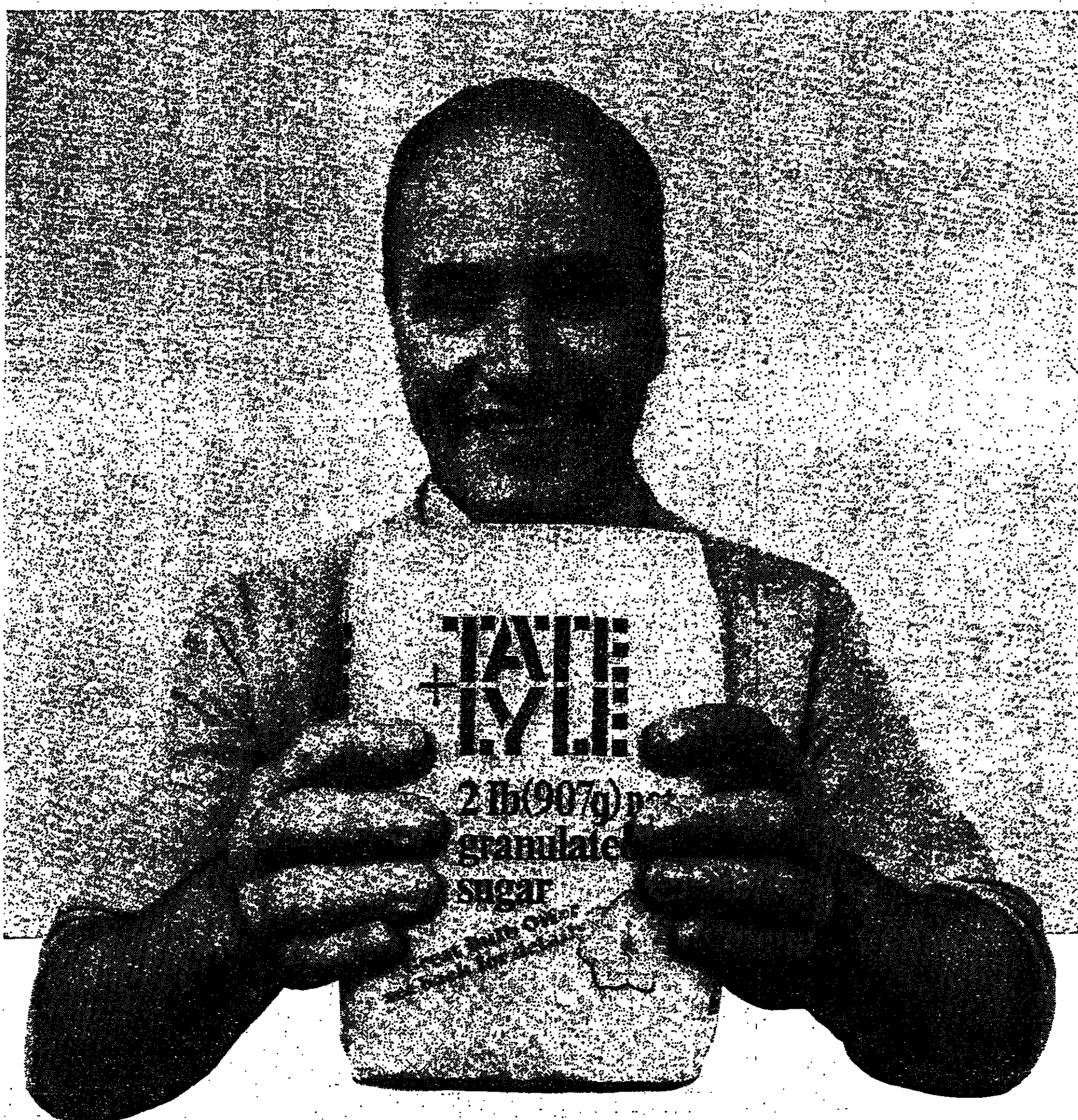
The Defence Ministry said that his sentence was being suspended for as long as his condition continued to be grave. It was assumed that he could be moved to a civilian hospital if he wished.

Herr Kappler was sentenced for conducting a massacre of 335 Romans in reprisal for a partisan attack on a German patrol.

## Corsican town hall door blown in

From Our Correspondent  
Bastia, March 14

An explosion blew in the door of the town hall at the village of Bezzani in Corsica today, the police said. They believe the attack was linked to the second round of French cantonal elections—Reuters.



## Pure energy, from Jim Houston.

Jim Houston knows about sugar. He should do: he's worked at Tate & Lyle's Greenock refinery on the Clyde for 22 years. What's more, his father worked there before him.

Jim knows that sugar is pure, natural energy. Whether it's granulated, caster, icing, brown, cube sugar, golden syrup or treacle, he knows there's no finer, purer sugar in the world than Tate & Lyle's range and no wider range, either. He knows because he's one of the six thousand people in the Tate & Lyle refineries who work to make it for you.

For over a hundred years we've been refining sugar in Britain—mostly cane sugar from the tropics. Our aim is to go on serving you as in the past and our refineries are developing new technology and new products.

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**TATE & LYLE REFINERIES LIMITED**  
London. Liverpool. Greenock.



## OVERSEAS

# Primary in Illinois is power test for Daley party machine

From Michael Binyon  
Chicago, March 14

Few people really care which presidential candidate wins the "beauty" contest, as the popular vote in the Illinois primary election on Tuesday is called. There is far more interest in what happens to the man who has dominated Chicago for more than 20 years: its mayor, Mr Richard Daley.

Mr Daley, last of the big city bosses as he is invariably called, is one of the most influential and controversial figures in the Democratic Party, and intends to remain so. He has a lot at stake on Tuesday. What is being tested is whether he can once again lead the stable Illinois delegation to the Democratic national convention with enough votes in his pocket to play the role of king-maker he so much enjoys.

To do this, he must win a majority of the 155 Democratic delegates who are up for election in the state. He has fielded a vast number in almost every precinct, each of them pledged not to any of the declared candidates but to Senator Adlai Stevenson. The mayor has endorsed the popular Illinois senator as a "favourite son".

In Illinois, unlike Florida, the election of delegates is quite unrelated to the popular vote for the presidential candidate, although each delegate is pledged to one or other of the runners, this allegiance is not binding. This means that every one elected on the Stevenson ticket can be counted on to switch his support at the convention to whomever Mr Daley chooses to back.

There is no doubt Mr Stevenson will win a majority, perhaps about 70 delegates. Almost certainly the 155 delegates will then elect Mr Daley chairman, an important symbolic victory for the mayor,

who has never got over being forced out of the Democratic convention in 1972.

Naturally, the main Democratic contenders in Illinois have done everything to keep in with the mayor none more obsequiously than Mr Sargent Shriver, who hoped his relationship by marriage to the Kennedy family would elicit Mr Daley's endorsement. The mayor, however, has refused to back what seems a losing cause.

Mr Jimmy Carter, the former Governor of Georgia, has been keeping a respectful distance from the Daley machine, but has let it be known that his delegates, probably between 30 and 40, would vote for Mr Daley as chairman.

But it is not quite like the old days. Mr Daley is involved in a bitter power struggle in his own state. On Tuesday, Illinois also holds its primary for nomination as candidate for state governor. In 1972 the state picked a Democrat who fought almost a crusade against the Daley machine. Mr Daniel Walker, the Governor, had been sworn on a wave of anti-Daley sentiment, especially in the rural south. Mr Daley is determined to get him out.

The mayor is backing a challenger, Mr Michael Howlett, and it is this vitriolic fight between the two which, above everything else, has fascinated Illinois.

Mr Daley's protégé now looks less secure and people think Mr Walker might just scrape home on Tuesday. The mayor has counted on to switch his support at the convention to whomever Mr Daley chooses to back.

## Senator Jackson gives warning on Africa

From Fred Emery  
Washington, March 14

Senator Henry Jackson declared today that the last thing the United States should do was to become aligned with white minority regimes in southern Africa. Mr Jackson, who is often considered the most hard-line in foreign policy of the Democratic candidates for presidential nomination, was asked on a national television interview what he would do, as President, if the Cubans invaded Rhodesia.

He answered that he would try to get a unified position among the African nations and would not make the grave mistake he imputed to Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, over Angola, of "lined up with South Africa".

Mr Jackson rejected the apocalyptic view of those who detected growing Soviet domination in Africa. "If we are patient the black people will

fight off a new colonialism", he said. Ironically, it was Mr Daniel Moynihan, one of Mr Jackson's most ardent new-found supporters, who, as United Nations representative, gave a dramatic warning that the Soviet Union was trying to "colonize" Africa.

Mr Jackson admitted that he had been in Vietnam. The war had been fought, as a result of China's India war in 1962 and President Sukarno's expansionism in Indonesia, against the "domino" effect of communism.

In fact, he recalled, all the old "China hands" persecuted by Senator Joseph McCarthy in the 1950s were the ones who had been right about China.

## Arab Army claims to hold two thirds of Lebanon

Continued from page 1

clared in a broadcast over the state radio he controls. "We may be compelled to resolve the situation by force if Franjeh continues in his intransigent position. But we wish to avoid this if it is at all possible". He gave no new deadline for the President to step down.

It is now the view of many observers that Mr Franjeh's stubbornness may force the military to put their threat into action. Since Thursday he has played for time but he has now rejected outright the demand for his resignation. When Mr Kamel Assad, the Speaker, took the petition with the 58 signatures yesterday, he refused even to accept it.

"There is only one way I am leaving this place," Mr Franjeh declared, "and that is today. The parliamentary petition contained more than the two-thirds of deputies which the President originally said he would accept, but the fact that the Phalangists and the Chamounists have not turned against him has encouraged him in his gamble to cling to power."

He also calculates that any use of force to drive him out of his Baabda Palace would make of him a martyr among the Christian electorate and rob the insurrectionists of the support they now enjoy. However, he appears to have overlooked the real danger of his continued intransigence which was pointed out by Mr Kamel Jumblatt, the Socialist leader, "if Franjeh does not go," he said, "then

Lebanon will be plunged into complete revolution".

Brigadier Ahdab has called on Parliament to elect a new president when it meets on Tuesday. Much will depend on the ability of President Assad to bring Syrian pressure to bear on Mr Franjeh. The fact that he cancelled his state visit to France, considered an important event in his calendar, emphasizes the seriousness with which the Syrians view developments.

When President Assad pushed the Palestinian Liberation Army across the border into Lebanon it was considered at the time as perhaps his last card. Now all that was achieved by that move has been seriously damaged.

With the Army in its present state, it remains unknown just what support Brigadier Ahdab can muster. The most senior Muslim officer and known as non-sectarian, he is highly respected and is believed to have the full support of the rest of the command.

However, the self-styled Arab Army remains a problem since it controls about two-dozen villages, camps and units throughout the Muslim areas. Indeed, Lieutenant Kharib claims that he holds two-thirds of Lebanon.

The force at President Franjeh's command is unlikely to be able to withstand what Brigadier Ahdab could muster. About 1,000 men commanded by Colonel Antoine Barakat, from Mr Franjeh's home town of Zghorta, is dug in around the presidential palace.

Leading article, page 13

## Army aids Egyptians expelled by Libya

Cairo, March 14.—The Egyptian Army has hastily pitched tents in the Western Desert, swept by sandstorms, to shelter thousands of Egyptians streaming across the border after their expulsion from Libya, officials said today.

A special train was heading for Sollum, a barren frontier post, to bring back some of the refugees expelled on orders of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader. Another train will be sent on Tuesday.

So far, 6,616 Egyptians, including women and children, are reported to have been expelled.

At Sollum, they have been battered by the blinding sandstorms which sweep the desert at this time of the year.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram quoted refugees as saying that 20 more Libyan jets loaded with Egyptians were heading for the border. Every available vehicle in Alexandria has been sent across the desert with food for those expelled.

Most of the expelled Egyptians were semi-skilled workers, some of whom reported that they had been held in prison, where they were beaten and maltreated, before



Mr Jim Rankin, aged 43, who emigrated to Rhodesia from Ayrshire in 1949. As the pistol on his hip suggests, his tobacco farm near Mount Darwin is in an area vulnerable to guerrilla attack.

## Why some white Rhodesians gave up Utopia

From Michael Knipe  
Salisbury, March 14

White Rhodesians, generally, have reacted with characteristic imperturbability to the latest of their misfortunes: the closing of the border with Mozambique and the increased prospect of a serious stepping up of the guerrilla war.

Estate agents say that immediately after the announcement from Mozambique, a few more houses came on the market but it was hardly a widespread panic and the property business quickly settled down again. Politicians and public have been scathingly critical of what they regard as the exaggerated impression of their predicament presented in the international press. For more than a decade now, white Rhodesians have grown increasingly impervious to the prophecies of doom and disaster that have accompanied the catalogue of settlement failures.

They are equally unmoved by the almost constant prospect of new developments which might finally resolve Rhodesia's fate. Whites who support the Rhodesian Front Government

and the 18 per cent who oppose it tend to share, from their different perspectives, this sense of the immutability—at least in the short term—of the Rhodesian way of life.

There may be terrorists in the bush but no one appears to be frightened. Everybody seems satisfied that the security forces have the upper hand.

Petrol rationing is severe, shortages of luxury goods—caused by the lack of adequate foreign currency reserves—have been critical of the Government, military service is affecting more people more frequently. But these hardships are detracting little from the pleasures of white life here and they are contributing to patriotic emotion that white Rhodesians like to compare to that of wartime Britain.

Walking through the well-manicured gardens of Cecil Square, lush from the rains, in Central Salisbury, a stock broker, critical of the Government, says: "It's obvious life cannot carry on like this but we've been saying that for 10 years and it is still carrying on, isn't it? So there's no reason to leave."

But if most whites are maintaining their sense of well-being, the fact remains that a few are throwing in the towel. Last year, more whites left the country than in any year since 1964 (just before UDI)—a total of 10,500. They have been replaced by a total of 12,425 white immigrants—the highest since 1972. A large number of these, however, are refugees from Mozambique and Angola. Recently, the refugees have accounted for a quarter of the monthly totals.

Significantly, most of the whites who are leaving are the ones Rhodesia can least afford to lose—the professional and skilled people who find it easiest to obtain employment elsewhere. One man who left this weekend with his wife and three children was the 41-year-old owner of an engineering company manufacturing mining equipment.

He was doing so, he explained, because he was unable to see the prospect of his business expanding in any worthwhile manner.

"No matter how well you do here, it will not buy you anything elsewhere, either in terms of business or pleasure. It is

like doing business in a strait-jacket. Rhodesia is the nearest thing there is to Utopia, but in the circumstances that is not enough."

Church attack: A white Rhodesian church leader yesterday attacked in London British and world church authorities for backing the overthrow of the Smith regime.

The Rt Rev John Paul Burroughs, Bishop of Maseru, said from the pulpit of St Paul's Cathedral that Rhodesia's collapse would increase starvation and bloodshed in Africa and pose a communist threat to Western Europe.

He said he had consistently championed Africans by opposing the regime to the point of being threatened with prosecution. "But never would I dream of trying to bring the Government down into the dust."

The bishop added: "Recently, the church—notably the World Council of Churches and indeed the official church of this country—has decided you must violently change the system in order to change the individual." This was the exact reverse of the true mission of the church.

## Folk art assists anti-Teng campaign

From David Bonavia  
Peking, March 14

Evidence mounted in Peking today that the present campaign to oust Mr Teng Hsiang-ping is being controlled and planned by Mrs Chiang Ching-kuo, the wife of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

At the same time differences of emphasis in Peking's two main newspapers suggest that Mrs Chiang Ching has succeeded in controlling one of them, the Kuang Ming, but that her control of the People's Daily, the main party organ, is still limited.

The entire back page of the Kuang Ming was today devoted to poems and statements by peasants and artists at the village of Hsiao Chin Chuan, near Tientsin, which Mrs Chiang Ching has for some time been working to convert into a model of "peasant culture" on lines devised by her and her collaborators.

Half a dozen poems by local people declared their loyalty to the principles for literature and art which Mrs Chiang Ching has long espoused and which have allegedly been mocked by Mr Teng.

A poem attributed to one of the budding artists at Hsiao Chin Chuan village read as follows:

Our feet have tramped 10,000 miles, the burdens on us sure were piles.

Our ears knew only Mao's Good word, our breasts were swelled by what we heard.

We were his country's hope, filled youth, farmers, workers thrilled by truth.

The hero's spirit in our breast for all the world must be the best.

We have poured our sweat and burnt our hearts, the fire we feel, it really smarts.

To learn from Tachai's deathless ring is nurturing our youthling spring.

Some folks say "Go on with school"—we think there is no one such a fool.

We wield our pens like hoe or pick, our anti-rightist move will stick.

Tachai is a model agricultural unit in north-west China.

## Thais split on future of US bases

From Bruce Palling  
Bangkok, March 14

With only 10 days to go before the remaining American forces in Thailand must leave, the Thai Government has still not reached formal agreement with the United States on the number of advisers or installations to remain.

A Foreign Ministry announcement released today carries the text of an understanding reached on "broad principles" before Saturday, all American installations and technicians will have to go.

The statement is more important for the split it reveals between the Foreign Ministry, which wants tighter control over American staff and advisers, and the Thai military. In any clash of wills between these two the military is likely to prevail as the armed forces have the ultimate strength to back up any position they take.

Mr Kulrik Pramoj, the Thai Prime Minister, emphasized yesterday that the United States must negotiate directly with the Foreign Ministry rather than through the supreme command on future force levels. There is little evidence, however, to suggest that the United States has tried this tactic.

Instead, the United States can rely on the emergency anti-communist armed forces to make their views known to the Foreign Ministry in any negotiations for both landing rights at the former B52 air base at Udon and the retention of key communications installations in the north and north-east Thailand.

The National Students Centre of Thailand has demanded clarification of the withdrawal programme from Major-General Chaitak Choonhavan, the Foreign Minister. Last week, however, the centre announced

that it did not object in principle to American advisers remaining in Thailand.

The biggest remaining bone of contention is the number of advisers who will be permitted to stay. At present, estimates of their numbers vary between 500 and 4,000. Sources close to the Prime Minister, estimate that 2,000 will probably remain.

The Americans have already been assured of landing rights at Udon after Saturday in an emergency. One possible way of dealing with any military refuelling stops by the United States is simply making it a commercial operation under Thai civilian authority.

The political situation in Thailand being unstable before the general election, set for April 4, both the United States Embassy and the American military spokesman have been tight-lipped about the negotiations.

Leading article, page 13

## Mrs Gandhi likely to visit Moscow in the summer

From Kuldeep Nayar  
Delhi, March 14

The Indian Prime Minister, is expected to visit the Soviet Union this summer.

This is one reason why Mr I. K. Gujral, Indian Ambassador-designate to the Soviet Union, has been requested to take up his post quickly. Working out the Prime Minister's itinerary will be one of his immediate jobs.

The Soviet Union has been pressing for the return visit of Mrs Gandhi for some time. After Mr Brezhnev's visit to Delhi in 1973, Indian Foreign Ministers have gone to Moscow to meet the Prime Minister. She had, however, accepted the Soviet leader's invitation which was renewed again and again.

Relations between India and Russia are friendly. As Mrs Gandhi said in an interview with Moscow television in December, relations were based on abiding principles and not transient factors. In his report to the Soviet Communist Party Congress, Mr Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union attached special importance to the friendship with "that great country, India".

## Cuban leader drives on Castro highway

Dakar, March 14.—Dr Castro, the Cuban Prime Minister, arrived in Conakry, Guinea, today for a meeting with President Agostinho Neto of Angola.

President Sekou Touré of Guinea and Mr Luis Cabral, the Guinea-Bissau head of state, according to Conakry radio.

According to the radio, Dr Castro drove from the airport into Conakry on the "Autovoz Fidal Castro—infinite highway of history".

The road, which crosses a bridge bearing a painting of the Cuban leader, was so named after one of Dr Castro's two previous visits to Guinea.

## Miles second in international chess contest

Lone Pine, California, March 14.—Anthony Miles, aged 20, Britain's first chess grandmaster, came equal second with eight other players in the international chess tournament that ended here yesterday.

Tigran Petrosian, of the Soviet Union, a former world champion, won first prize of \$8,000 (about £4,000) with 5½ points.

Miles was half a point behind, together with Smyslov, Christiansen, Brown, Panno, Quinteros, Fortinos, Rosoff and elcher Wajdorf or Commons (that game was unfinished).—AP.

## Zulu leader calls for majority rule in S Africa

From Nicholas Ashford  
Johannesburg, March 14

In one of the most outspoken public statements by a black South African leader for years, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader, today denounced the Nationalist Government's "homelands" policy and said that the country must now move towards majority rule.

He called for a series of black national conventions to discuss such matters as foreign investments in South Africa, the "homelands" independence issue and the country's foreign policy, particularly the move to achieve détente with black Africa.

Chief Buthelezi, who was addressing 12,000 people packed into the Jobuli Stadium in Soweto, the sprawling African township outside Johannesburg, was making probably the most important policy statement of his political career.

It was clear that in doing so he was attempting to speak as a leader of all South African blacks, not just the Zulus, and also trying to broaden his Inkatha National Cultural Liberation Movement into an all-embracing black political organization—a potential successor to the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Chief Buthelezi said that the whole world must be told that South Africa's blacks despised what some people euphemistically called "separate development" South Africa was a country, it had one destiny and one economy.

Those who were attempting to divide the land into "homelands" were "fighting against the force of history that began marching across Africa in the 19th century and which had not reached South Africa's borders by 1976."

He went on to loud cheers: "History will triumph over apartheid. It will triumph because in the final analysis history is made by majorities and not by minorities. Minorities cannot prevail for ever."

Chief Buthelezi made it clear that he was not advocating violence. "I am offering a black hand of friendship to the whites of South Africa—probably for the last time." But it was entirely up to the whites whether the revolution unfolding in South Africa would be peaceful or bloody.

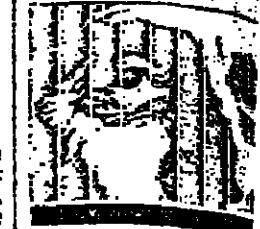
"The chief, who was greeted by chants of 'Amanula Awezo' ('Power is ours') and 'Sonqupho Simunye' ('We shall conquer as one'), said it was time for Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, and white South Africans, who had to realize they could not expect support from black South Africans in their struggle to maintain white dominance in southern Africa.

Unless détente began at home it would not succeed across South Africa's borders. In his opinion détente had not only failed but the Government had burnt its fingers in Angola.

The events in the former Portuguese territories had "brought a new sense of nationalist awareness into the hearts and minds of South Africa's blacks". He was convinced that black nationalism would prove to be the determinant force in South African politics.

It is clear that Chief Buthelezi's watershed speech today is a direct challenge to Mr Vorster to modify his domestic policies while there is still time.

## Prisoners conscience



## Bulgaria: Makarov

Vladimir Yurievich Makarov was a retired chemist, a researcher living quietly in Sofia when he was arrested in September.

With two friends, he was accused of "ideological agitation" against the Bulgarian and Soviet Governments.

He was tried in Sofia, sentenced on February 13, five years' imprisonment, fine of 1,000 leva (the litr) and loss of citizenship. His friends, Mr Zheko Yakovski and Miss Llovfi, a French nurse, a course in Sofia, sentenced to three and six years respectively.

They were said to be planning to destroy socialist order in Bulgaria, presumably by trying to bring about a change in the government, but had been discussing rights and the problem of dissent.

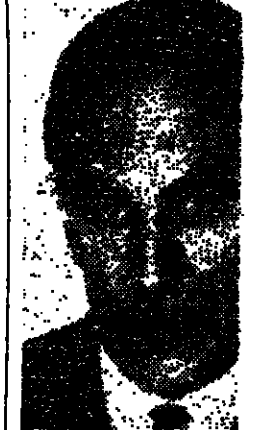
Mr Makarov was also according to Bulgarian sources to have been an unspecified foreign intelligence agent, but that was ignored at either his trial or appeal.

Mr Makarov, who in pre-revolutionary Bulgaria was applied to citizenship after the World War, was also a disseminator of "stupid literature and propaganda". It is referred to publication possession of which was considered a crime under the Press Law.

Three weeks after Miss Llovfi was released from French detention. She now intends to marry a Frenchman.

The Bulgarian, it is alleged that Mr Makarov was a contact with relative gum from whom he was "subversive" literature, including the memoirs of Iana Anilyeva, Stalin's mistress, and other "stupid literature" which was considered a crime under the Press Law.

He remains in jail.



Vladimir Makarov: "stupid" literature charged.

## Tokyo man on tax charge in Lockheed case

Tokyo, March 14.—Japanese prosecutors yesterday laid their first criminal charge in the Lockheed corruption case, accusing Mr Yoshio Kodama of failing to pay \$53.7m yen (\$1.4m) in income tax in 1972.

Besides the criminal charge, the National Tax Agency has given Mr Kodama until noon tomorrow to pay taxes and penalty taxes amounting to 1.493m yen for income alleged to have been received from Lockheed during 1970, 1971 and 1972.

Mr Kodama, aged 65, and said by Lockheed officials to have worked for the company as a secret consultant since the late 1950s, is bedridden after suffering a cerebral thrombosis in 1974.

If convicted, he faces a maximum fine of 5m yen or imprisonment of five years or both, on top of his tax to the agency. 300 million yen built up among politicians over the case.

President Ford said he delivered to 1 Mikki, the Prime Minister, Friday that his Government would provide Japan with information on the affair within the framework of American criminal practice.

Some political speculation that the case might be forced into a general election campaign can be reached Opposition parties parliamentary business again.—Reuters.

## Five killed by explosion in Bangkok school

From Our Correspondent  
Bangkok, March 14

Five people were killed and a number wounded by an explosion in a Bangkok technical school early today. The Rama IV Engineering School is one of the few to support left-student students whereas the majority of politically active technical students support extreme right-wing groups.

There has been considerable political violence in Thailand during the past few weeks. Elections are to be held on April 4.

Dr Boonsanong Punyodyana, a leading Socialist, was shot dead last week while driving home in his car.

## Ex-dictator denies royalist plot charge

From Our Correspondent  
Athens, March 14

General Demetrios Ioannidis, the jailed former dictator of Greece, was put on trial yesterday on conspiracy charges for allegedly directing an officers' plot against the Karamanlis Government last year. He is being tried with retired Colonel Demetrios Papadopoulos, who was indicted for taking over command of the plot after General Ioannidis's arrest.

The two men pleaded not guilty when they appeared before the mixed criminal court which, for reasons of security, is sitting inside Korydallos prison where the defendants are held. They claimed that they were the victims of a Government frame-up.

An Athens military court had already sentenced 14 Greek Army officers, including two brigadiers, to prison terms ranging from 12 months to eight and a half years for taking part in the plot, which was sipped in the bud in February, 1975.

The main prosecution witness, Major N. Tsangaridis, told the court that he joined the conspiracy on orders from his superiors. During a meeting of involved officers in Larissa, in central Greece, they were told that General Ioannidis, who was already in prison, had managed to establish contact with Michael Arzoglou, the personal aide of deposed King Constantine, to ensure support from the royalists for the coup.

He said that the aim of the conspiracy was to force the Government of Mr Karamanlis to declare an amnesty for the junta, re-instate Greece in Nato, and pursue communism. The plan provided for the return of King Constantine and general elections under the proportional system within a year, he said.

General Ioannidis, who is already serving a life term on eight counts of revolt and murder, told the tribunal that he would defend himself against the charges.

The trial is expected about a week.

Greek political life has been in deep shadow by the army court martial by officers, including a retired general, who was initially to prison for 12 months for inflicting political prisoners.

At the funeral of the defendants was given a two-year suspended sentence. The prosecution Major-General Constantinos Mitsis, in addition to the reduction of the sentence, said he believed that the accused captain, who had been cashiered, should be reinstated.

Mr Evangelos Averof, Defence Minister, had ordered an inquiry into the prosecutor's remarks that the ministry's legal staff see whether the court verdicts could be reversed.











# Dangerous myths of Soviet history

The author is Labour MP for Waltham Forest, Lewton.

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the sea conference to reach agreement. At the end of the Geneva session, a single negotiating text was drawn up, which will form the basis for the discussions in New York. On some issues the text reflects a consensus, on others it states propositions which are not necessarily widely accepted, and on which considerable debate is expected.

The main issues, apart from those already mentioned, are still the same. The concept of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone now has been accepted, but there are still differing views on the extent of the coastal state's jurisdiction over the zone, especially over navigation, pollution, and scientific research in the area between its territorial sea and the 200 miles.

Britain (whose delegation to the conference has a new leader, Mr Donald Logan, following the retirement of Sir Roger Jackling) is particularly concerned to retain its jurisdiction over the United Kingdom continental shelf, which extends farther than 200 miles. It is prepared to consider a revenue-sharing arrangement with the poorer countries, in respect of the resources beyond 200 miles. There is also general acceptance of a 12-mile territorial sea, but some disagreement over the extent of the right to navigate through international straits which are part of a coastal state's territorial sea. The control of marine pollution, too, will be the sub-

likely that the existence of something totally unknown before. His provisional best theory is that there is a family of plesiosaurs in the loch: the species is distinct, marine reptiles, having a long neck, small head, a short tail, and four large paddles.

If you press him to narrow his sights further, he aims at a Cretaceous predator with a long neck. He has paddled the late Jurassic seas. Dr Tucker says: "I have lived with this very uncomfortable guess for 18 years. There is no explanation that does not raise a whole lot of awkward questions. It is a preposterous theory. But we have a preposterous situation, for which there must be an explanation. And my explanation fits best."

He thinks that there is growing evidence that there are other plesiosaurs in Lake Morar and Lake Khairi in the Soviet Union: drop-outs from the evolutionary rat race surviving from deep prehistory like the creatures in Conan Doyle's *The Lost World*. He says the Government to take an official stand and protect the putative creatures from being destroyed by unscientific monster-hunters.

He considers that it might be possible to shepherd one of the monsters, which are apparently extremely sensitive to sound, into shallow waters with a screen of sonar beams. Dr Tucker admits that the life of a dreamer of dreams and fear of new visions is often hard and painful. But he lives in the confidence that posterity, and history, and even the British Museum will one day recognize that he was right.

**Philip Howard**

But unhappily Kent, at the four day stage, did not declare him, and Navigation, also New Zealand-bred, was thus name sent forward to the Champion Hurdle, and not by any means could this high-class young horse be left out of the picture in his bid to win the Champion Hurdle in his first year in England.

STATE OF GOING (official): Asyr: Good to firm; Chance to firm; Castellan: firm; Good to firm.

professional and this marks the first occasion that he has had a ride outside of Ireland.

Michael O'Toole has sent Parkhill to the top of the list to the meeting, but he like Draper is awaiting final word on the going. Both horses are well suited to the new targets are the Sun Alliance Novice Hurdle and the Sun Alliance Steeplechase, need soft ground.

Parkhill won three novice hurdles in a row to mark himself out as a horse of the new generation but I was disappointed with Davy Lad's failure behind Golden Wrappier in the Harold Clark Novice Hurdle. Parkhill is a Leopardstown and the better way bet in the Sun Alliance Steeplechase could be Tabasco Tiger. It is a long way off but finished second at Nass to Bamow Rambler and the winner, in his turn, won in great style again at

the pole a comfortable three lengths ahead of Hinemoa. Colliary trailed a further seven lengths behind in third place, and two and a half behind Douglas Marks's Demia, ridden by John Reid. Leivinda paid 2.20 francs for a win and 1.30 francs for a place. Hinemoa paid 3.20 francs for a place.

In the main race of the afternoon, the £3,870 Prix Matissime, Doncaster chose to lead. He was ridden by Hutchinson, struggled gallantly under top weight of 9st 10lb, but was just beaten into second place by the 8st 10lb under Stog, who was receiving 18lb.

Sodor was well up with the leaders in this one mile and a quarter race, and took the lead when Hutchinson took his mount into the lead. However, Sodor failed by a neck to hold off the 8st 10lb under the finishing Stog in the final strides. Agramont, ridden by Tony Murray, finished third.

[illegible]

**Ayr selections**  
 2.15 Star Penny. 2.45 Bold Lurcio. 3.15 Kingsberry. 3.45 Jack Stein.  
 4.15 Lochar Moss. 4.45 IN VISION is specially recommended.

**Southwell selections**  
 By Our Racing Staff  
 1.30 Another Venture. 2.0 Tudor Crown. 2.30 Fiffa. 3.0 Irish Special.  
 2.30 Northampton. 4.0 MR LARGE is specially recommended. 4.30  
 Grand Display. 5.0 Tudor Lord.  
 By Our Newmarket Correspondent  
 2.0 Tudor Crown. 2.30 Delarum. 4.30 Grand Display.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



## SPORT

## Football

## Revie's problems overshadowed

By Geoffrey Green  
Football Correspondent

A busy and decisive week lies ahead, the last important part of which is the new meaningless fixture at Hampden Park on Wednesday between the Scottish League and the Football League.

Nobody is going to learn a thing from it, with all the Celtic players unavailable because of their European Cup Winners' Cup tie against the East Germans, Zwickau, while down south Don Revie now faces the probability of having to erase George, Madeley, Beattie, Francis and Channon from his list because of influenza and a variety of leg injuries. He adds the same of the young Chelsea captain, Wilkins.

Apart from the usual critical league matches at this time of the year when everything is coming to a head—Wolverhampton Wanderers v Tottenham Hotspur tomorrow night, for instance, a game Wolves must win if they are to rescue themselves from relegation; Norwich City against Manchester United the next night, crucial to United's hopes for the double of League and Cup—Wednesday has a Continental flavour when well-thumbed foreign dictionaries have to be in attendance.

Be that as it may, there will be excitement in North Wales as Wrexham attempt to wipe out a goal difference against Anderlecht, in the Cup Winners' Cup; similar in the same competition at Upton Park when West Ham United try to catch up from 2-4 on the Dutchmen, Den Haag; and on Merseyside when Liverpool, having survived 0-0 in East Germany, will hope to finish off Dinamo Dresden in the UEFA Cup. All these are playing for a place in the semi-final rounds of their respective tournaments.

As Queen's Park Rangers, Liverpool, Manchester United, and Derby County



An American style introduction for Rodney Marsh before his first match for Tampa Bay Rowdies against Washington Diplomats.

were all victorious on Saturday, the status quo at the top of the championship remains undisturbed. However, one of the contenders, Leeds United—beaten 2-0 before yet another 2-0 defeat at Old Trafford—now seem to have dropped out of the race. As they are banned from Europe for another year, and Manchester City have already clinched a place in the UEFA Cup next season, as winners of the Football League Cup, there is a possible trip to the Continent open in 1976-77 for the likes of either Middlesbrough, Leicester City, Ipswich Town or Stoke City, any one of whom could still slip into the UEFA Cup—depending, of course, who

eventually wins the League and the FA Cup.

Sunderland alone of the top five of the second division won on Saturday, gaining their first away victory at Oxford in four months, but in the process lost their captain, Towers, who will now be out of football for four weeks with a broken cheekbone.

The biggest turmoil of the day belonged to the third division. There, Crystal Palace and Wrexham were the only ones of the top nine sides to win, a fact that strengthens Palace's hopes of a unique double—promotion and the first third division club ever to reach a Cup final.

## Height of economy shown at Everton's expense

By Geoffrey Green

Whatever one may think of Queen's Park Rangers as a club they must not be taken seriously. They are the only team in the first division who have not won a game since Saturday, when they were beaten 2-0 at Goodison Park. On Saturday, they were raised to good head with 15 points from their last eight matches.

With their reputation on the league, this has taken them clear at the head of the table while others, like Derby County, Manchester United and Liverpool, have their fingers in other pies such as the FA Cup and the UEFA trophy. It is a late run that could be decided at the end of the season, but it is a late run that could decide Arsenal to the title in their double year of 1971 and which saw Derby home last season.

Now Rangers have seven matches left—four at home (where they have been unbeaten in the league) against Manchester City, Middlesbrough, Arsenal and Leeds United and three away at Stoke City, Newcastle United and Norwich City. Rangers have played more than their rivals but have already gathered in their points and also possess the best goal average of them all. It could be all important.

For two years, Rangers have suggested their potential but have allowed themselves to slide away at the end of a season. There have been about the durability of McIlkenny (now in his mid 30s) and Webb at the heart of their defence, to say nothing of the lack of critics of the unrepentant Bowles. Bowles has blown hot and cold at times but the general fears have been unfounded.

McIlkenny's experience and generalship have proved invaluable in defence, but he is surely now second only to Channon as an England goalkeeper, has kept wonderfully well all season. Rangers have played an entertaining and creative football this

## Derby offered and accept the freedom of Norwich

By Norman Fox

Until half past the hour on Saturday, Derby County had the power to break Derby County and greatly influence the course of the League championship. Had they held their one goal lead, the chances are that the effect would have been to embarrass Manchester United at Carrrow Road on Wednesday and Liverpool next Saturday, thereby favouring Queen's Park Rangers.

Derby County, however, did not do this. They were content to let the game go, and in the process they have handed the freedom of the League to Norwich City. Derby County, however, did not do this. They were content to let the game go, and in the process they have handed the freedom of the League to Norwich City.

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## Leeds left ineffective by team of fledglings

By Tom Gernall

A sudden lull in the Old Trafford defence could not disguise how crumpled and faded Leeds United's once great defence was made to look by Manchester United's fledglings. Two goals in the last three minutes were no wonder as the defence was so shaky. They were three goals up, had rattled the frame-work of the Palace's defence and were entitled to praise themselves as they had rendered Leeds ineffective.

Manchester played with a freshness and conviction which springs from a blend of youth and success. The maturing process is apparent and some symbolizes it more than Dalglish. Lean and calm, he is the stylish flourish of much of his side's work. One moment he was piercing Leeds with short, sharply angled passes, the next giving width to the play and always looking for space.

The wingers had a contrasting day. Hill never settled into his stride against Derby but Coppell's direct run and eagerness to shoot with the full back coming through unchecked, certainly in the first half, Leeds had no time to adjust.

Although Leeds had to readjust because of injuries and illness, it was nevertheless surprising—and a measure of their secondary role—that, until the last breath of the match, they caused few problems to the heart of Manchester's defence. Wrexham showed them to be vulnerable in midweek. Lorrimer and Jordan both suffered from away Manchester passes that from any Leeds themselves created.

Derby's attack was a mixture of some of the old dexterity but the moment for Jimmy Armfield, their manager, to reappraise his side's cause was far better than he has ever done before in this race. He pointed out: "I was 125th last year, when I had a stomach ache in 1974 when I was still not quite recovered from the Commonwealth Games marathon in Christchurch, and the two years since that I failed to finish. So this shows how well I have been going in my preparation for the British marathon trial at Knebworth on May 8."

That is how Thompson felt at Saturday's race. His right shoe was blown out. "I had the shoe blown out at 500 metres and I was running when the field made a sharp right turn," said Thompson. "I must have lost about 50 yards when I stopped to replace the shoe."

Yesterday when I telephoned him, Thompson was sitting at home, his foot still and sore after the race. He said: "I did not realize until I went

back to the hospital that I had made a mistake. I had a shoe blown out at 500 metres and I was running when the field made a sharp right turn," said Thompson. "I must have lost about 50 yards when I stopped to replace the shoe."

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## Motor racing

## Hunt's champagne but no one else can keep up with Jones

By John Blundell

After blowing up two engines in practice, James Hunt won the Race of Champions at Brands Hatch yesterday. He started his Marlboro McLaren-Ford M23 from the third row of the grid, worked his way into second place after two laps, took over the lead at half distance, and ran out a comfortable winner of the 48-lap formula one race after setting the lap record for the revised formula circuit. Hunt's winning average was 107.96 mph for the 104 miles, and his fastest lap of 1:23.78sec set the lap record at 112.15 mph.

But although the winner's garland and the champagne went to Hunt, the sensation of the race was Alan Jones, aged 28, Australian, in his new Durex Surtees-Ford 1919, which was completed at 5.30 on Saturday morning and turned a wheel for the first time when practice began half an hour later.

Making a wonderful start from the second row of the grid, Jones rushed into third place behind Gunnar Nilsson (who jumped the start in his John Player Lotus and was penalized one minute) and Niki Lauda, who was having his first race in the new Ferrari 312T2. But by the end of a con-

fused first lap on a track which was still damp and slippery, if you were off the conventional racing line, Jones was setting the pace in front of Nilsson, Schenker, Lauda, Hunt and Watson. Schenker had put his Elf Tyrrell-Ford 007 on pole position, having dominated practice, and after a slow start he was soon fighting his way back up front. But having taken over the lead on the second lap, he slid off the track at Dingle Dell and demolished his car against the bank. The South African was not injured, but his car was a sorry mess.

Schenker left the track Jones took first place and kept the rear-looking, compact Surtees at the front until lap 20, when he had to give way to Hunt's Australian. Meanwhile, the Ferrari had dropped out on lap 17 with a broken rear brake pipe, and Watson's challenge had expired on lap 12, when he paid the penalty of sliding wide at Hawthorn Bend and put the Clarks Penske gently into the bank.

Jacky Ickx, the winner of this race in 1974, was now third in the Williams, but although he increased his pace during the second half of the race, and at one point was holding the fastest lap time, he was still nearly 500

behind Jones at the end of the race. Jones was one minute and 10 seconds faster than the runner-up, Hunt, who was one minute and 10 seconds faster than the third place finisher, Nilsson. Jones was one minute and 10 seconds faster than the runner-up, Hunt, who was one minute and 10 seconds faster than the third place finisher, Nilsson.

It was a poor day for the Ferrari team, with the Ferrari 312T2 dropping out on lap 17 with a broken rear brake pipe, and Watson's challenge had expired on lap 12, when he paid the penalty of sliding wide at Hawthorn Bend and put the Clarks Penske gently into the bank.

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## Cross-country

## Thompson gains best place at high

By Neil Allen  
Athletics Correspondent

Ian Thompson, Britain's undefeated marathon runner who is aiming for an Olympic gold medal in Montreal next summer, was in the mood to make a week's training after being spiked in the English cross-country championship at Knebworth on Saturday when he finished 20th.

Thompson's position at the end of nine miles against 1,312 other runners was far better than he has ever done before in this race. He pointed out: "I was 125th last year, when I had a stomach ache in 1974 when I was still not quite recovered from the Commonwealth Games marathon in Christchurch, and the two years since that I failed to finish. So this shows how well I have been going in my preparation for the British marathon trial at Knebworth on May 8."

That is how Thompson felt at Saturday's race. His right shoe was blown out. "I had the shoe blown out at 500 metres and I was running when the field made a sharp right turn," said Thompson. "I must have lost about 50 yards when I stopped to replace the shoe."

Yesterday when I telephoned him, Thompson was sitting at home, his foot still and sore after the race. He said: "I did not realize until I went

back to the hospital that I had made a mistake. I had a shoe blown out at 500 metres and I was running when the field made a sharp right turn," said Thompson. "I must have lost about 50 yards when I stopped to replace the shoe."

Derby County, however, did not do this. They were content to let the game go, and in the process they have handed the freedom of the League to Norwich City. Derby County, however, did not do this. They were content to let the game go, and in the process they have handed the freedom of the League to Norwich City.

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to the first aid post that, apart from one gash, there was also a deeper wound on the corner of the head near the temple. I am certainly going to have to rest for a couple of days at least and then get medical advice. I don't risk starting training again too soon and have the wound opened up. I don't think it is too serious but this is a week's training."

The new English cross-country champion, Bernard Ford, twice the runner-up in this spectacular event, next looks to a road race in France in three weeks time. He seemed delighted as he came up the home straight, well clear of David Moorcroft, but was more disappointed soon after the line. He said: "There is always a reaction after you have won because there's always the next one and you're not as good as you were last time. I am the best of the English team I was all worked up for the international and I only went in for this because my club asked me."

Catchword: Harriers, without a doubt, are the best of the breed. In this event, beat off Cambridge and Cambridge for the title. The title went to the Harriers, a Cambridge University Blue who

back of his hand. I could not help feeling that Oxford had made an unwise decision to line up against a crew of such distinction. Before combat Smallbone, the stroke of the national eight, raised his hand for help and the national coach, Janoušek, in his rubber "Doughtnut" coaching launch, was busy putting right a machine breakdown. Within an hour Janoušek found himself dealing with a human failure.

The opening encounters—two two-minute rows—were vicious. The Olympic aspirants, overhauling Oxford, took half a length each time. In the first, Oxford pulled their opponents back a length of two-thirds of a length, and in the second the national eight seemed about to say a fond goodbye.

The major piece was to have been an hour before the main event, but it was not to be. British eight having an initial bend advantage on Surrey. The national eight still overhauling Oxford, were a foot or so faster than their opponents in the first 30sec, taking half a length. This was the balancing point and the test for Oxford. How would they react from behind under pressure? The answer was immediate.

They kept their heads and clung on to the tail of their powerful

opponents. Soon it was to be Oxford's turn to be overtaken. Then, as the national eight began leading, they stopped suddenly and the national eight began leading.

Today's outwitted national eight, who had been beaten by Oxford and Surrey, were a foot or so faster than their opponents in the first 30sec, taking half a length. This was the balancing point and the test for Oxford. How would they react from behind under pressure? The answer was immediate.

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## Justice is done as Percival again ticks a vital penalty for Sale

**Wakefield  
recute  
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ans**

## Wickenham sees drooping of the colours

# Bristol is not the place to look for a revival

## Gosforth should broaden horizon of back play

## rees drooping of the colours

### Gibson misses Irish team training

## ould broaden ck play

of the colours

## Hockey Some rays of hope for British team

verred by Lough against the Netherlands. Long injured his hip, which prevented him from playing against Ireland, and, with Fredrick McEneaney, he was sent home to do the duties of sweeper yesterday.

This chapter of accidents was disappointing, and more blames were

the second half and the British side ended a sequence of long and short corners. Then from about midway in this period came a brilliant move and goal-scoring by the Irish, most conspicuous. His inspiration led to a brilliant move which ended in McGinnis scooping the ball into

James J. Douglas (Dublin) VFC  
John Conboy (Wexford) WFC  
William O'Connell (Drogheda) DFC  
Thomas O'Sullivan (Limerick) LFC  
Michael O'Donnell (Cork) CFC  
George O'Brien (Galway) GFC  
Umpires: Dublin, Nelligan; Galway, O'Brien; Wick, O'Sullivan.  
Referee: Saturday, George O'Brien; Sunday, William O'Connell.  
A. Westcott; Benjamin S. North.  
Great Britain v. Ireland O.

Wadkins, in a sudden-death playoff, beating another American, Larry Wadkins, in a sudden-death playoff off in the Gran Premio Is Molinas golf tournament here today.

First division: Buchard Hill 12  
Kenton 4; St Heller 6, Lro 9.  
**NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE:**  
First division: Ashton 0, Oldham 15;  
Barnsley 15; Boardman and Eccles 18;  
Bolton 15; Burnley 10; Bradford City 10;

the second half and the British side earned a sequence of long and short corners. Then from about midway in this period Saldanha became more conspicuous. His inspiration led to a brilliant move which ended in McCluskey scooping the ball into an

land, salvaged some satisfaction from the fading skiing season yesterday, winning both the giant slalom race and the overall World Cup title in the event.

The victory was particularly satisfying for the 19-year-old Milnerod, who just a week ago

**GOANSK:** World championships  
Groom C: Austria 7, France 1; Hungary  
10, Denmark 2.

RESULTS: Saturday: Great Britain 1, Netherlands 2, Belgium 3, Northern Ireland 0.  
 Sunday: Great Britain 0, Ireland 0, Netherlands 1, Belgium 3.

Miss Mittermaier, the dual Olympic champion, failed to finish, falling at a troublesome gate halfway down the course.

SEFFELD: King's Cup: Bulgaria beat Austria, 2-1.  
MADRID: Final: Men's singles: M. Wayman (CE) beat M. Farrell (CB), 6-7, 6-3, 6-3. Women's

## Horse trials

# Advantage pursued by Stainless Steel

Cricket  
**Viswanath and Madan Lal  
alone escape failure**

# Keighley take a long time to bridge 40-year gap

Swinton 2      Castleford 9      moves for York, they scored tries by Smith and Herkin and Fox kicked three goals.

## Madan Lal failure

## e a long time year gap

moves for York, they scored tries by Smith and Herkin and For-  
kicked three goals.

### Rifle shooting

Results: Ladies' Pistol Club: Rapid fire: D. Johnson, 292; B. Stiles, 293; T. Redman, 275. Standard pistol: B. C. Macdonald, 293; D. Johnson, 292; T. Redman, 275. Shotgun: Gentile 1st; B. Guchan, 2nd; D. Johnson, 3rd. Shotgun: Women's match: Mrs. C. Henry, 1st; Mrs. J. C. Macdonald, 2nd; Mrs. J. C. Macdonald, 3rd. Shotgun: Men's match: B. Stiles, 1st; D. Johnson, 2nd; T. Redman, 3rd. B. Stiles, 270.

### now reports

Conditions		Weather (Fm)	
Pire	Piste	Fair	(C)
Fair	Varied	Fair	2
Good	Powder	Stagn	-2
Good	Powder	Fine	4
Fair	Spring	Föhn	8
Good	Good	Cloud	1

by representatives of the 5th Club slopes and U to upper slopes.



Lord Chalfont on how the gaps in Nato defences may tempt the Soviet Union into a surprise attack

# The West must act to defend itself while it still has the chance

No senior officer in the armed forces of the Western Alliance is likely to be much surprised at the conclusions of the study referred to in the report from a special correspondent on page one today. A surprise attack by the Warsaw Pact forces is one of the contingencies which is constantly under study by Nato defence planners, and it has been the subject of increasingly close examination over recent years at the Nato Defence College in Rome. What is new is that the progressive increase in the strength of the Soviet armed forces in eastern Europe, and the chronic deficiencies in Nato defences facing them, have combined to create a situation in which military planners argue not only that a surprise attack on western Europe would almost certainly be successful—that has been the case for several years—but that it is becoming more and more attractive to Soviet planners as a strategic option.

In the Annual Defence Department Report issued in February last year by Mr Schlesinger, then United States Secretary of Defence, there appeared a significant passage which attracted little attention at the time. Referring to the state of American conventional forces, the Defence Secretary said:

"... however unpredictable the course and outcome of conventional conflicts, we probably understand them better than the risks and consequences of a nuclear campaign. If military force finally seems in order, familiar force is what is most likely to be used."

Behind this bland and intractable Pentagon prose lies a serious warning; what Mr Schlesinger was saying to America's allies was quite simply that if the Warsaw Pact forces decided on a surprise attack in the West with their ground and air forces, they would be able to overrun large areas of western Europe before the President of the United States could make up his mind whether to use nuclear weapons or not. This is a truth that has been blindingly and depressingly clear for many years to the senior commanders and staff officers of Nato.

It might, therefore, be useful to explain in simple language, but in some detail, the military thinking which lies behind the report which is now, it seems, beginning to give rise to con-

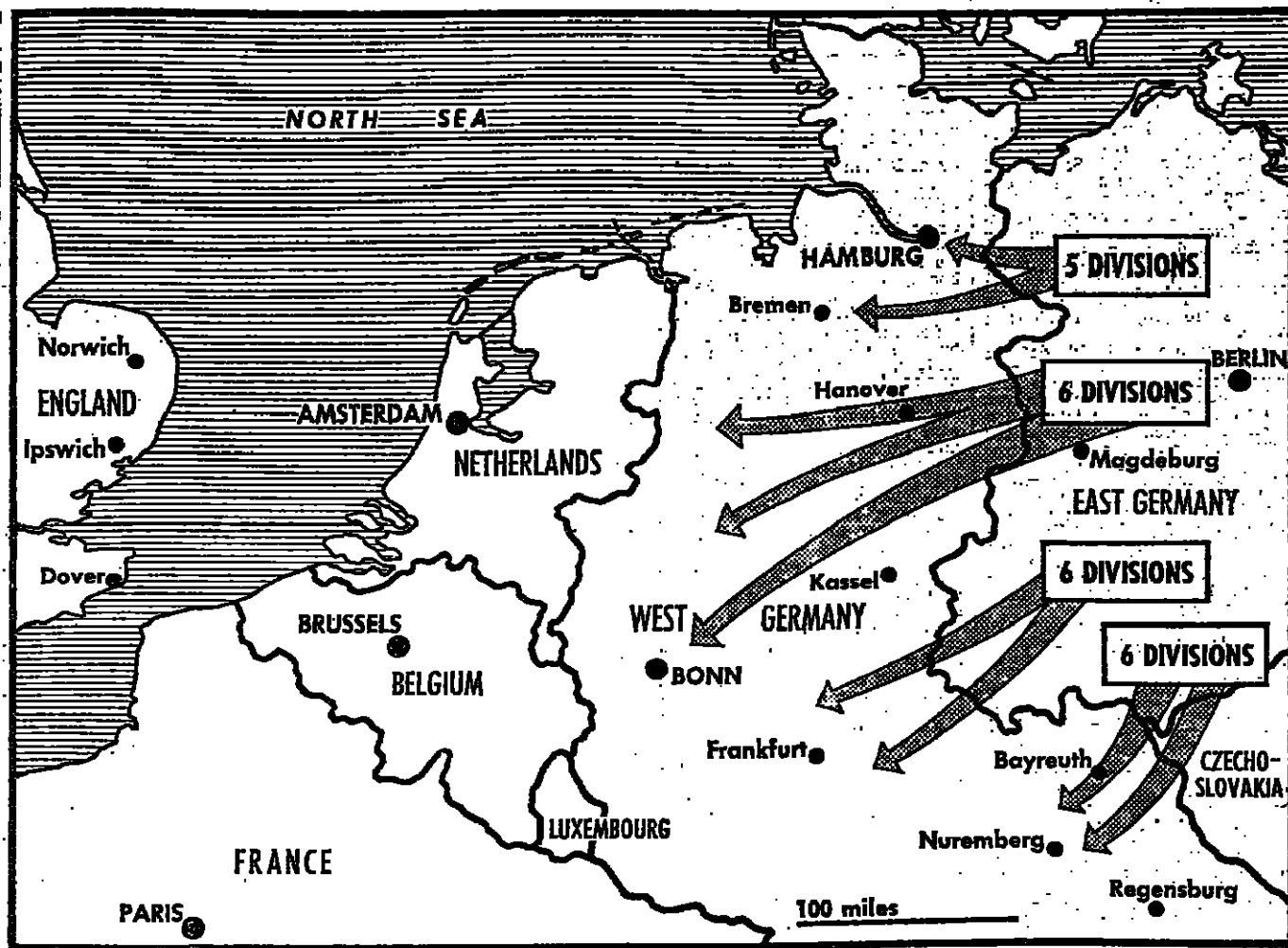
cern in Washington. It is, of course, in Bonn, Paris and London that the concern should really be felt. It is not that European governments have not been warned. Military advisers have been pointing out the dangers with increasing insistence to politicians whose obsession with détente has led them to regard such warnings as the last desperate attempt of the "awks" to keep the Cold War on the road.

It is, however, important to point out that those who persistently adopt the posture of the ostrich should not be surprised if, one day, they are placed in the most obvious place. In any case, it is time, I think, to widen the debate on these issues, so that those who elect our leaders can arrive at their own judgment about such normally esoteric and arcane questions as whether a surprise military attack on western Europe is likely, and if so, whether the defences of Nato would be adequate to deal with it.

The first of these questions is largely a matter of political assumptions. Military planners must make such assumptions if their advice is to have any practical value, and their thinking, as expressed in the report now under discussion, goes something like this. At this moment, given the state of the world, the possibility of a surprise attack is remote. The confrontation politics of the Cold War have given way to more flexible diplomatic contacts and increased economic cooperation. The Soviet Union, therefore, has no reason to contemplate the use of military force against the West. Military planners, however, tend to have longer memories than their political masters, and they do not forget such things as the classic definition of Soviet policy enunciated in the 1930s by Dimitri Mannilovsky:

## Credible hypothesis of a sudden attack

Total war between capitalism and communism is inevitable. Naturally we are not yet strong enough to undertake it at the present time. We still have to lure the suspicions of the bourgeoisie and, to this end, we must organize the most spectacular peace movement which has ever existed. We shall make fabulous propositions and concessions. The decadent and credulous capitalist countries will rush to accept our offers of friendship and will thus contribute to their own destruction. As soon as their vigilance has been lulled and they have lost their protective shield, we shall destroy them with our powerful fist.



Where Nato planners believe a Soviet surprise attack might come

To many people closely concerned with the defence of the West, there is no clear evidence that these long term aims have changed. Indeed there is a disturbingly prophetic note about Mannilovsky's scenario, and it is possible to construct a perfectly credible hypothesis suggesting that the Soviet Union might, at some time in the future, decide to mount a sudden attack, with limited political and strategic objectives, upon the West.

It is on this hypothesis that the military planners have set out to examine the feasibility of such an attack; indeed they would have been guilty of gross dereliction of their professional duty had they failed to do so. The first factor to be considered in this equation is the relative military potential of the two alliances—the resources at their disposal for attack and defence. The Warsaw Pact land forces are, to say the least, formidable. They include, according to the most recent Nato intelligence estimates, 150 Soviet divisions of which 100 are fully mechanized, 50 are tank divisions and 10 are airborne. There are, in addition, six special air-transported brigades. Of the 150 mechanized and armoured divisions, 100 are fully operational and the remainder can be made operational in a few weeks.

These formations have all the characteristics of armies designed for aggressive operations—they have a high content not only of tanks and other armoured vehicles, but also of assault engineer equipment designed for river crossings. They are supported by 4,000 tactical aircraft responsible for the direct support of ground forces. All this takes no account of the 62 divisions of the other Warsaw Pact countries, of which 21 are armoured divisions and their 2,300 combat aircraft.

Of this enormous force, it is calculated that in central Europe alone the Warsaw Pact could put into the front line in a first wave and within 48 hours 39 divisions (27 Soviet divisions from East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, six East German divisions and six Polish divisions). To these might be added some of the 13 Czech divisions and some of the Russian airborne forces. A second wave of 60 Soviet divisions could be in action within five or six days of the initial attack. Against this threat, Nato can put into the field only 21 divisions, including two French divisions, giving an overall force ratio in the initial battle of approximately 2:1 in favour of the Warsaw Pact. This kind of numbers game, however, is only part of the story.

The Nato divisions are not all case stationed in West Germany, where they would have to fight some of the British, Belgian and Dutch troops would have to move from their respective countries to their battle positions. For the Russian airborne forces, Nato reinforcement, especially from the United States, would be much slower and more difficult than the Warsaw Pact build-up, and those who point out that the Warsaw Pact divisions are larger than Warsaw Pact divisions should also point out that although this is true in theory, in practice Nato formations are often incomplete in both men and equipment; a higher "establishment" on paper does not necessarily mean great fire power or combat effectiveness.

N. F. Simpson's plays have always been a minority taste. It is getting on for 20 years that the first play, *The Anarchic Nonsense of A Resounding Tinkle* at a Sunday night performance at the Royal Court, but since then only one of his works has reached the West End. The last, *One-Way Pendulum*, which ran for about six months at the Criterion. Then *The Cresta Run* failed embarrassingly, and his work has been mostly absent from the stage since, apart from a few revue sketches.

Now Simpson, who describes himself as a "somewhat racturn Londoner", has written his first novel, which will be published this week. Called *Harry Bleachbaker*, it is based on his one-act play *Was He Anyone?* and boasts a highly Simpsonesque plot about a man who spends 27 months drowning in the Mediterranean, largely for the sake of the publicity. Most of the book is given over to a debate about whether he should be rescued.

For a man who drowns in such extremes of fantasy, Simpson lives in a surprisingly ordinary ground floor flat in a Battersea mansion block, which he cannot really afford. Having made me coffee—a process of great complexity which involved numerous trips to and from the kitchen—he settled to tell me the serious meaning behind his absurd plots.

"It's an anatomy of cant and humbug, I suppose, if you want to be grand about it," he said grudgingly. "I take the premise that man is drowning in the modern world you imagine all sorts of fantasies that are hypothetically possible."

In the book, numerous eminent people express their concern about the drowning man's plight, and some make

be made operational in a few weeks.

What does all this mean in terms of the effectiveness of western defence? To answer this question intelligently, military advisers must first examine the most likely form of a surprise attack. Their belief is that it would almost certainly come from East Germany, where there are 20 Soviet divisions and six East German divisions constantly in position, and often, during the manoeuvre season, close to the East-West border. The most likely deployment of these forces would be as follows:

Northern Front (23 divisions)

● An army of five divisions to attack the Bremen-Hamburg area.

● An army of six divisions directed towards the Ruhr.

● An army of six divisions for the Frankfurt area. (In addition there would probably be two divisions in western and four in eastern Germany.)

Southern Front (6 divisions)

● Six divisions to attack the Nuremberg-Regensburg area to preempt any possible counter-attack.

The first wave of 8-10 divisions could cross the frontier within three hours of being ordered to move from their barracks. A second wave would cross seven hours later and a third six hours after that. All this could be done without the "political" warning on which so much Nato planning depends.

On the reasonable assumption that the Warsaw Pact forces would attack at a time best calculated to achieve complete surprise, the Nato covering forces nearest the Iron Curtain might expect to be alerted, at best, two hours after the first Warsaw Pact move.

The would, in ideal conditions, be in their combat position 24 hours later. The rest of the Nato defensive force could not be in their "forward strategy" positions earlier than 10 hours after the first attack. The 300 kilometres away, it would take 25 hours. All this movement subject to constant harassment by

air attack, sabotage and disruption by Soviet parachute and airborne forces. It is not necessary to analyse in much detail the progress of operations to conclude that by the time the Nato defence forces were in position, the Warsaw Pact divisions would have penetrated deep into West Germany. Indeed, many of the forward positions would be overrun before the troops marked to occupy them had left their peacetime barracks. According to some Nato estimates, the northern front armies of the Warsaw Pact would within 48 hours have seized all their objectives and established three substantial bridgeheads across the Rhine.

The observer reader who has followed the argument so far will have noticed that it makes no reference to the celebrated tactical nuclear weapons which are supposed to deter the Russians from embarking on a military attack, and if they should refuse to be deterred, to prevent their conventional forces from overrunning Europe.

Would we risk a nuclear exchange?

As these weapons are central to the whole of Nato's current strategic doctrine, what place do they occupy in the thinking of those who are now underlining the dangers of a surprise attack? Their analysis proceeds from a classic definition of the deterrent policy set out by the French strategist General Beaufre in a study called *A Strategy for Tomorrow: Nuclear Deterrence stems from two essential but independent factors: the existence of an adequate and probably effective destruction capability; and the credibility of the eventual use of this destruction capacity. Indeed, it is the threat of use of nuclear weapons which deters. It is the evaluation of this threat which measures the degree of deterrence effectively achieved.*

people to his drawing here's plight was an extraordinary quotation from Nicholas Tomlinson and Ron Hall's book about Donald Crowhurst, the single-handed yachtsman who committed suicide in mid-ocean.

Arthur Bladen, a member of the Council, had estimated that the whole affair "had brought Teignmouth about £1,500,000 of free national and international publicity."

"Despite the sad end," Mr Bladen told the meeting, "the voyage has brought us more publicity than this Committee has managed in 50 years. We have had this exposure cheaply, and I hope the town appreciates it."

As Simpson said: "Anything, however absurd, that you write, can be paralleled in real life."

War report

Since I revealed the unhealthy overheating of tempers in Hampshire's Vale of Health, where one of local residents is trying to build a gravel road-way over the Heath, other newspapers have rushed correspondents to the area.

There have been several spade to spade confrontations, and the police have been called on occasions. Already the roadway's opponents have forced Herwald to take evasive action. He now wheels excavated earth into his garden so that his enemies cannot put it back while he is away.

Nicholas Metcalf, the chairman of the Vale of Health Society which leads the fight against the road, thinks his long Government statement on getting relief to Biafra during the Nigerian Civil War, illustrated his point about ineffectual concern. But the one which related most to the casual, callous attitude of

force aggressively against western Europe if the occasion should ever arise.

It is, for this reason, right that military staffs should identify the range of military threats to the security of the West and that they should expose the relevant deficiencies in our defences. While Alexander Solzhenitsyn points to our spiritual and moral decline it is also inappropriate that we should be reminded that our physical protection is not exactly in first class condition.

To illuminate weaknesses, however, is only one part of a process. It remains to consider how they might be remedied. No one is in touch with the realities of life would suggest that the West should engage in a massive military programme, aimed at matching the growing strength of the Soviet Union.

There are, however, a number of things which western governments could and should be doing, whether they believe in the concept of the surprise attack or not. They should be reassessing the validity of the current Nato strategy, with its almost total dependence on American nuclear power. They should be moving, somewhat tentatively, towards a more balanced approach to the evolution of common foreign and military policies. They should be dealing with growing economic imbalances, managing a balance of power in Africa and in the Far East, and deciding quite coldly who is on our side and who is not.

What is most important of all, they should be resisting the progressive erosion of our will and capacity to defend ourselves against attack. Deterrence does not mean unilateral disarmament, although there are those who would have us believe that you can not have one without the other. It is in this context that it might be appropriate to make one final point, which reserves to our own attitudes in Britain.

Between March 28 and April 1, an interesting conference to take place in York. Its title and resounding title is "Strategic Balance of Power to End Arms Race and for World Peace."

Last month, the York Arms Race and for World Peace would like to go into this more detail in the *Morning Star* reported that a number of figures distinguished in public life had given their support to this gathering. It is possible, I think, that they might have been less eager to do so had they been aware of its significance.

It derives directly from the World Congress of Peace Forces organized in Moscow in 1973. The British Communist Party has expressed its full support for the forum, and Mr Gordon Schaffer, a member of the preparatory committee (writing also in the *Morning Star*) has called for drastic cuts in Britain's defence budget, adding that "the International Forum... will try to tackle these issues."

Indeed, the security of western Europe is at present guaranteed primarily by the fact that it would not be in the interest of the Soviet Union to start a war in Europe; and it has almost certainly no immediate intention of doing so. It is, however, important not to become locked into rigid and immutable habits of strategic thought.

It is, of course, possible to argue that the Russians seek only to defend themselves against aggression, to prevent the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact, to increase their prestige throughout the world and to provide themselves with the necessary resources for negotiations from a position of strength—all perfectly legitimate aims. It would, however, be foolish in the extreme to discount the possibility that they are providing themselves with the ability to use armed

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In other words, if the enemy does not believe that you will carry out your threat to use nuclear weapons he is not likely to take much notice of it. Many Nato experts believe that in the conditions of a sudden surprise attack, it would be impossible to use battlefield nuclear weapons in the support of a land battle. The argument begins with the basic and incontrovertible fact that the only person who can authorize the first use of nuclear weapons is the President of the United States of America.

It is reasonable to believe that he would be told within an hour of a surprise attack. On the reasonable assumption that the attack would take place at dawn, it would be the middle of the night in Washington. Even given the high state of readiness of the American military machine, it would be several hours before the President would be in a position to make a decision about the use of nuclear weapons. But this time Soviet forces would be on West German territory, in close contact with allied forces; the situation would be confused, and its confusion would be worse compounded by refugees, and the general chaos.

If it were decided to use nuclear weapons against the Soviet forces on West German territory, the weapons would be likely to cause more harm to allied civilians and allied troops than among the Soviet armed forces. If the decision were therefore to "escalate" and use nuclear weapons against Warsaw Pact countries, lines of communication or against the Soviet Union itself, instant retaliation would be almost certain.

There must, to say the least, be considerable doubt that the President would risk a general nuclear exchange, especially if the Soviet Union announced that its military aims were limited; in those unlikely circumstances, the "independent deterrents" of France or Britain would be used.

At this stage it is important to point out that this kind of analysis represents only one school of thought among Nato's analysts and planners. There are still those who believe that Russian policies of détente are genuinely pacific and that the long term aim of the Soviet Union is to undergo a fundamental transformation. Still others, who accept that the Soviet Union would use armed force if it seemed expedient to do so, subscribe to the doctrine enunciated by Mr Denis Healey in 1970, that "no rational Soviet government would stake the survival of the Russian people on the guess that, in the event, the United States government would prefer to see its allies occupied and the American army in Europe destroyed rather than raise the level of the conflict."

Indeed, the security of western Europe is at present guaranteed primarily by the fact that it would not be in the interest of the Soviet Union to start a war in Europe; and it has almost certainly no immediate intention of doing so. It is, however, important not to become locked into rigid and immutable habits of strategic thought.

It is, of course, possible to argue that the Russians seek only to defend themselves against aggression, to prevent the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact, to increase their prestige throughout the world and to provide themselves with the necessary resources for negotiations from a position of strength—all perfectly legitimate aims. It would, however, be foolish in the extreme to discount the possibility that they are providing themselves with the ability to use armed

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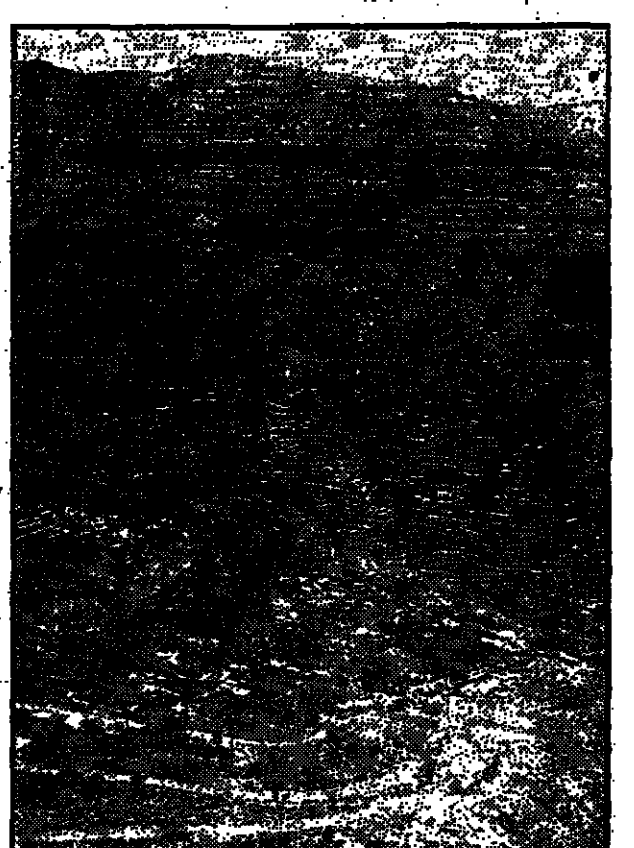
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# Spanish islands

a Special Report



Can girl models traditional dolls after her own costume; new flats go up along the beach at Santa Ponsa, Majorca; valley of the Gran Rey at Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

## Tour bargains are part of initiative to replace lost role as bridge to Sahara

by Harry Debelius

he departure of the Spanish officials from the Sahara at the end of 1975, the Canary Islands ceased to be a bridge between mainland Spain and the country's overseas territories.

A role which the islands played since they came under the flag of Castile 500 years ago, when Columbus stepped off in the ships plying between Spain and the New World, the last Spanish in America achieved independence. After the Cuba in the Spanish-American War, the Canaries bridged the gap between Spain and its African possessions. Then Equatorial Guinea was launched as an independent nation, and the Sahara ceased to be a territory.

Geologically the Canaries have been an outpost of the continent for only a few months after the end of the last ice age. The late General Franco and the strong central government that he led. The change has come at a time when the economy is stilling. Factors increase the fact that some of the people have that have been neglected by the Madrid Government. Actors also increase the movement of the islands. Many islands are still negligible but taken much more

### Whistle-stop tour



It looks like it, but the name given to the sound is not whistling. It is far more efficient than shouting, for the sound carries for more than a mile. But it is far more than just a summons, or a method of attracting attention. El silbo has developed to a point where it is possible to address someone by name and give complicated orders to, say, a village shop. Experts can even identify the brand of goods they want, and be understood. And in the hills, many people can identify who is doing the whistling even though he is not visible. This may be because each

labourer or goatherd. It is far more efficient than shouting, for the sound carries for more than a mile. But it is far more than just a summons, or a method of attracting attention. El silbo has developed to a point where it is possible to address someone by name and give complicated orders to, say, a village shop. Experts can even identify the brand of goods they want, and be understood. And in the hills, many people can identify who is doing the whistling even though he is not visible. This may be because each

whistler uses a different technique: some people put two fingers in their mouth and use simply their lips and tongue. Each word is relayed separately but as el silbo grew up as a country practice the best whistlers are usually to be found in the fertile hills and valleys of central Gomera.

Until recently the whistling language was seldom heard by visitors. The islanders long had a reputation as the toughest in the Canaries (they have remained the most ethnically pure of the Guanche people), and although Columbus is

Robin Mead

apartments began to go up, or—as in the case of parts of Gran Canaria, the island where Las Palmas lies—until the holiday villas increased rapidly, each one of each group of villas with a fresh-water well. Eventually it became necessary for authorities to halt the drilling of new wells.

While an immediate solution has been found to compensate for the lack of water-tanker ships and desalination plants, the water has acquired an expensive and it does not raise the table to the level of pre-tourist days. Some geologists have even pessimistically forecast that the drought will become more and more serious, so that by the year 2000 the islands will be as dry as the Sahara Desert which lies directly to the east.

The tourist industry has proved to be an uneven money-spinner. Like the rest of Spain, the islands felt the slackening of the tourist tide in the wake of the international petroleum crisis. With the economy of the western world still reeling from the recession which followed the round of rises in oil prices there is a danger of the millie hotel rooms, and with tourists making more economies than before and the Spanish peseta suffering from severe inflation, the profits picture is not encouraging.

Ocean passenger traffic has diminished almost to nothing around the world, causing an obvious loss to

stepping-stone islands like the Canaries.

With the tourism outlook already gloomy, several people died in February from tainted food served in aircraft of Spantax, Spain's charter airline, bound for the Canaries. In spite of rigid inspections and precautions to prevent a repetition of the incident, tourism officials have little doubt that the deaths will cause cancellations by others who had originally planned to fly to the islands for their holidays.

Another factor, surprisingly, is also working against the interests of Spaniards in the tourist business this year. As Spain moves towards democracy, after nearly four decades of dictatorship, strikes and demonstrations are taking place in many parts of the country.

Violence has been minimal, and the tourism industry and tourist zones are almost unaffected. Yet, according to the Under-Secretary of Tourism in Madrid, Señor Ignacio

Aguirre, there were several cancellations from fear. One photograph of a policeman clubbing a demonstrator in Barcelona, published in New York, caused the cancellation of 20 charter flights, according to Señor Aguirre. He appealed to newsmen to tell the world that tourists are as safe in Spain today as they ever were.

If tourists do stay away, they will be missing a bargain. With the pickings equal. And best of all, the holiday-hungry traveller does not have to wait: the Canaries are a good spot all

year round, bathed by the Gulf Stream. Their role as a bridge finished, the islands look towards a new role, a role in which they may win more prosperity than ever by their own initiative, rather than waiting for Madrid to act.

The Canaries are probably destined to gain more autonomy than they now have, in view of the tendency of other regions to do so under the post-Franco Government and in view of their distance from the capital and their special circumstances.

## Make yourself at home.



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All along this string of resorts there are good beaches (the best are to the west of Palma), gaudy hotels, multinational sou-

Travel within Palma and its environs is easy, with good bus services and plenty of taxis (fares are

Here limpid green pools—unruffled by wind, unsullied by civilization—lie trapped for ever in deep hollows and gorges, the water so

Although Minorca is only 30 miles long and an average of nine miles wide, it is well worth exploring. For this a hired car is essential, as buses are erratic and the main road runs down the spine of the island leaving you with a four or five-mile trek down a side road to the bay or fishing village of your choice.

**Ancient statues flank**  
**of the town of Ibiza.**

the Roman gate lead

ing into the old par  
and its pleasant, easy going  
air, will end up with the  
best of both worlds and

## Tenerife: a perennial winter choice

port to the resort town of Puerto de la Cruz, the twentieth century is not always to the fore. In the indolent-looking villages along the road, the local people still slumber under the trees during the traditional afternoon siesta, and in Puerto de la Cruz itself the cramped and untidy little

But farmers are increasingly concentrating on flowers and ornamental plants. According to Señor Antonio Navarro, agricultural attaché at the Spanish Embassy in London, they

See *Madeira and the Canaries*, by Annette Pink and Paul Watkins (Format, £1.95) is a useful and beautifully-produced guide.

R.M.

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## Tourism is big business in the Balearics

by Harry Debelius

The average British holiday-maker who has spent his packaged week in the Balearic Islands is probably convinced that the natives do not make anything but money, and not very much of that. But such an assumption is wrong, first because there are several small but thriving industries in the islands, and second because, despite the cheap price, tourism is big business.

One of the locally produced items which the British holidaymaker might be interested in trying is Minorcan gin. This alcoholic beverage, first distilled in the islands at the insistence of British Navy men in the days of sail, was made more or less to the taste of the sailor who had tried it elsewhere. The Minorcan did a fair job and some British businessmen eventually settled there to produce the stuff. Today those British settlers have long since melted into the local population, but the small distilleries they founded are still in business.

Minorca, probably the island with the most industry apart from tourism, has also been a centre of shoe manufacturing for a long time. The shoes made in Minorca have been buffed in recent years by the varieties of the international market and by the on-and-off restrictions imposed on Spanish shoe imports by the United States, the biggest market for Spanish shoes. But the industry is a long-established one, capable of riding out the storms of business. Visitors to the island can discover bargain prices on footwear.

Crowded though the beaches are in Majorca, the "nooping" sightseers can find small workshops where unmanufactured goods are produced if he looks far enough. Some of the world's ghost-quality simulated pearls are made on the island of the Balearic group. The technique, with refinements and trade secrets which remain a mystery, involves the creation of perfect "pearls" out of



Glassworkers in Palma, Majorca.

ground-up mother-of-pearl from sea shells. The labels on the finest brands of simulated pearls clearly state that they are from Majorca. Other, less traditional jewelry, is typical of Ibiza, an island whose tourist population is predominantly British. Ibiza, famous as an

easy-going place, attracted many hippies in the 1960s and early 1970s. Those who stayed established the local jewelry industry. You can buy their wares from them at street stalls in the old town of Ibiza, or from style "moda ad-lib". Today the small women's fashion industry, really an artisan's

industry, persists there: the Ibiza creations are highly prized in London and Paris. Artistic crystal and ceramics are also produced in various parts in the islands with a wealth of blues and greens which reflect the clear skies and sparkling seas surrounding the archipelago.

Possibly to the surprise of many holidaymakers, the islands are still fairly important farming areas.

Majorca, which looks as if it would burst with bountiful bodies in August, is a harvest land in the hills and valleys of the interior. There, where the sea is no longer in sight and sagging wooden beams hold up the eaves of old farmhouses, farmers pick olives, peaches and vegetables. At Binissalem and other hidden spots they carefully tend old vineyards, producing much of the wine which is consumed by the foreign visitors.

The building industry, which obviously grew one pace ahead of the tourist industry, is still important. Wages offered to construction workers in Majorca are higher than anywhere on the mainland with the possible exception of Barcelona, and they attract a lot of migrant labour, particularly from Valencia and Andalusia.

The profits from the tourist trade do not go just to Spaniards. Statistics on foreign ownership of businesses related to tourism are almost non-existent. But it is obvious that many of the smaller businesses are foreign-managed, businesses such as boutiques, souvenir shops and some of the smaller lodging houses. Even if their businesses are for the most part registered in the names of Spaniards, "shadow" partners there are thousands of Britons permanently engaged in business activities in Majorca and a smaller number on the other islands.

## Golf courses amid mimosa groves or golden sand

by Iain Crawford

Sport in the Spanish islands has a fine evocative ring to it but, in holiday terms, only a few of the bits of extra-mainland Spain can provide it. There is bullfighting and football wherever there is a town of any size and, in Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, you can even elect to be a matador yourself in a bullring where a small—and we are assured—fairly harmless bull is released so that you can go through the bits of torero repertoire remembered from *Don Quixote* or *Carmen*.

My role in this bit of tourist nonsense has been confined to spectating—largely from an opposition to the sports involving my blood—but my observations at Las Palmas seemed to show that quite a lot of people, principally Scandinavians, got a lot of fun out of this exercise and that no one, including the bull, got hurt.

For the rest the seas around the Balearic Islands of Majorca, Minorca and Ibiza and the Canary Islands offer the usual aquatic sports. Most places have water-skiing and sailboats for hire and you can catch extraordinary fish if you go out with the fishermen from Gran Canaria, Tenerife, or Lanzarote, dragging bulbous monsters to depths on 1,000ft lines.

The most organized sports are tennis and golf. Most top-class hotels in the Spanish islands have tennis courts. Not all of them have good ones.

Whereas the golf courses are outstandingly well looked after in Spain, my experience of hotel tennis courts is that they are generally poorly serviced with uneven surfaces of indifferent quality. I may have been unlucky but when I have played tennis on such courts I have not been impressed.

Generally speaking, places with all-weather courts are better because these stand up to Spain's climatic changes. If you want to play serious tennis on holiday to avoid disappointment, ask your travel agent to find out about the kind of courts they have at your holiday destination. The only ones on which I have played which I can unreservedly recommend in the Spanish islands are at the Hotel San Felipe in Tenerife.

The golf courses, fortunately, are a different matter. Majorca has two courses, the 18-hole San Vida (6,197 yards per 72) in the hills above Palma and the nine-hole San Serva (3,285 yards) on the Costa de los Pinos on the island's east coast.

Son Vida used to be nine holes too but a few years ago it was extended to 18, a short course in length but tight along the tree-lined fairways with a couple of tricky holes involving water to end the back nine. The course is owned by the luxurious San Vida Hotel, once the castle of a Spanish gran-

de and a number of the people who fill the gossip columns can be found pottering around its fairways and recovering from the experience in the elegant lounges and bars. You can hire clubs, trolleys and caddies and there are good bar and restaurant facilities in the rustic clubhouse.

Although only nine holes, San Serva is a good test of golf and you will not find it in the least dull to play the course again and again. Designed by John Harris, this is a fine class course with some ingenious holes and is kept in beautiful condition. It is also situated in one of the less brash parts of Majorca, about 35 miles from Palma and beautiful to look at with its groves of olive, pine, almond and mimosa trees bordering the Mediterranean. There is a bar in the clubhouse but restaurants facilities are in the hotel nearby, which offers luxury flats with self-catering facilities to visitors. There are also eating places along the coast.

There is a John Harris course too in Minorca, just north of Mahon, the island capital. It is intended to be 18 holes eventually.

Gran Canaria in the Canary Islands has two courses; one of them Ben-Ghazi (6,130 yards per 72), on the hills above Las Palmas, claims to be the oldest club in Spain but remains fairly in my memory as the only one in about 500 or so I have visited in which I was made to feel unwelcome. Part of it is built around the crater of a volcano, which, of course, accounts for the air of desolation. The Ben-Ghazi course is a fine test of golf and is kept in beautiful condition. It is also situated in one of the less brash parts of Majorca, about 35 miles from Palma and beautiful to look at with its groves of olive, pine, almond and mimosa trees bordering the Mediterranean. There is a bar in the clubhouse but restaurants facilities are in the hotel nearby, which offers luxury flats with self-catering facilities to visitors. There are also eating places along the coast.

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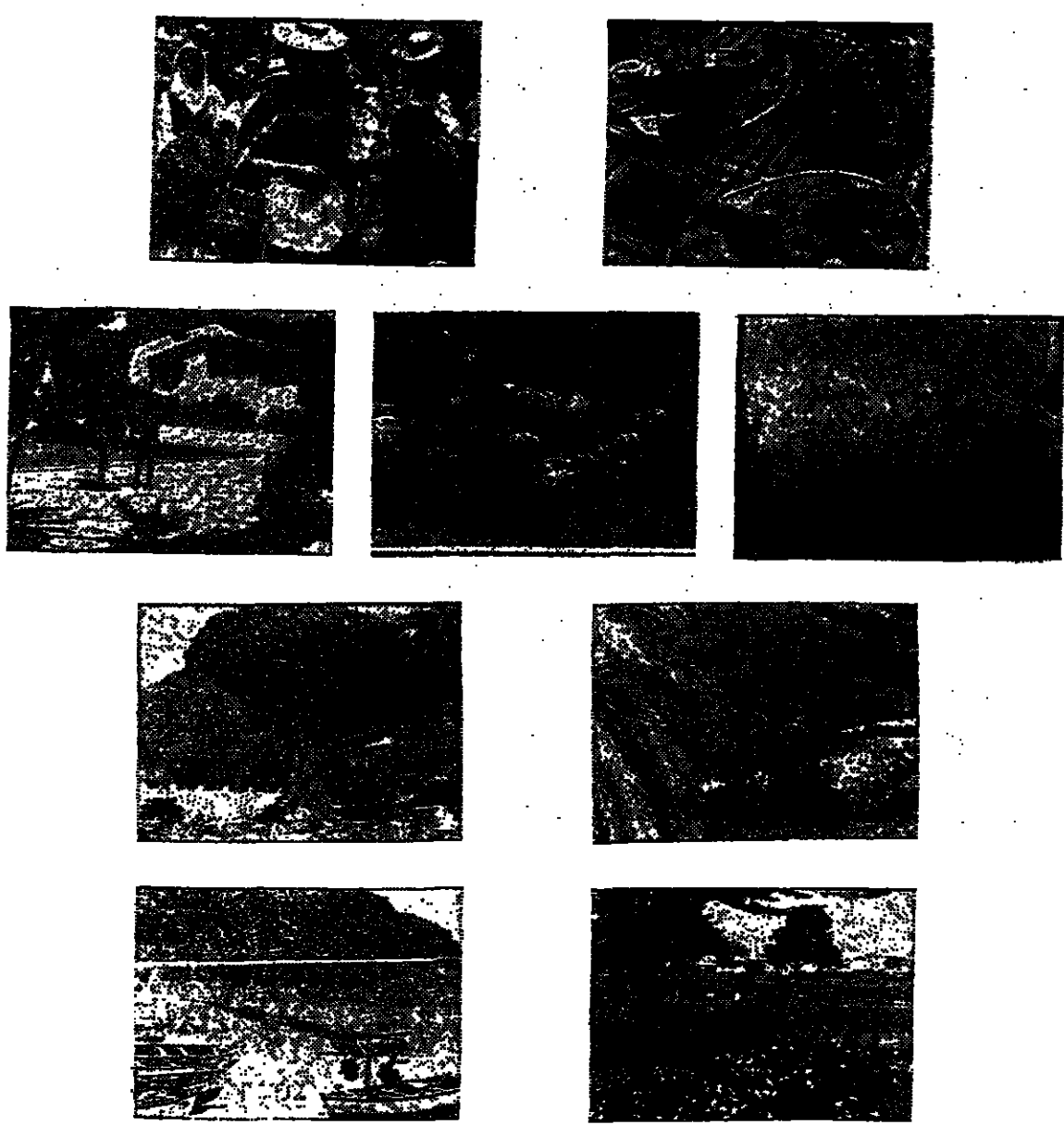
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## Sober cooking in lively cafés

by Joyce Rackham

"Spanish cooking is essentially sober and conservative; it does not indulge in excessive or rucous ornamentation," says a contemporary assessment of the Iberian gastronomic scene. My most recent excursion began on the last day of February: Palma, glowing under a warm sun and while the locals strolled around muffled in winter clothes, some Britons appeared in sun dresses and skirts, disregarding the chill breeze.

Many made for the Borne, a lively avenue of cafes and restaurants more inviting for the wealth of fractured English than the temptations of their menus. Resisting such delights as "pescado a la catalana" or "plum cake tarta" (and the usual bacon, eggs, chips and so on) I ventured further to the Calle Cifre, to the Bar El Pilon: with whitewashed walls and a high, vaulted ceiling it is a simple place unknown to tourists with a tempting range of seafood and other fish served hot and cold. Nor far away on the Ramblas is the Bodega La Rambla where the local people promenade and buy flowers from the colourful stalls.

Still following the Majorcans, we went on to the harbour for Sunday lunch in the Casa Edouardo, a cheerful family place above the fish market. There you wait in the bar until they chalk your table number on a blackboard; from the apparent bedlam of the kitchen come the pungent aromas of garlic sauces for

the blushing pyramids of shellfish and bubbling cauldrons of saffron rice. You get a set meal, including wine, for well under £1. House wine is about 30p a bottle, but if you want langoustines or lobster you will pay dearly.

At the Bodega Bellver, which wears the patina of 120 years' existence and is very welcoming, you can quench a midday thirst or fill a bottle from one of the scores of old barrels lining the walls. It is in the Plaza Serina not far from the Santa Catalina fruit and vegetable market and is, an elderly Scottish couple said, "our local".

If you wish to eat in real Majorcan fashion it would be difficult to find a place in the Balearics with more ambience and better value than the Celler Sa Prensia in the Plaza Berenguer de Palou. High ceilings, with wooden beams, a rustic decor with numerous old casks, it surrounds with waiters shouting orders and convivial conversation. It is always packed and serves soups you can stand a spoon in; sucking pig; tripe (a spicy mixture of liver, kidney and other "innards" with onions and potatoes) and tongue served with capers. Diners at a table near by paid a total of £1.30 for two main courses, a bottle of house wine (less than 25p a bottle), two Fundador brandies and coffee.

Fish devotees should note the attractive Portixol Playa restaurant on the outskirts of Palma's harbour; star of the day are displayed on ice inside a bar in the dining room, and they have their own lobster tanks and house wine—locally produced—at 45p a bottle.

Palma's most beautiful terrace in summer, is at the Hotel Son Vida. This well converted and enlarged palace, which also has a famous golf course, is available to British visitors on a special Global golfers' holiday package trip.

The head chef of the Hotel Son Vida is French, his second chef is from Madrid, and they say that although the cuisine is strictly classic, international in style, they are frequently asked to prepare favourite Majorcan dishes like turkey in white wine sauce with pine kernels and grapes, and the usual fricassee of chicken cooked with langoustines.

Their wine list is comprehensive and includes plenty of mainland vintages, but there is a notable selection from the local cellars belonging to Señor José Ferrer, president of the hotel company.

Señor Ferrer owns an immaculate 256-acre vineyard estate around Binissalem, about 15 miles from Palma. He considers this to be the island's only suitable area for producing fine wines, and has been asked by the Government to accept denomination de origen (like appellation contrô-

lée) classification for his wines.

He founded the bodega in the 1930s, and discovered the remarkable maturing capabilities of his red wines when they were left in casks during the Spanish Civil War—and later in the last war: "It was a revelation," he says now. He uses a classic local black grape variety, the Mounegre, exclusively, and no foreign vines. We tasted a truly remarkable red binissalem 1947, which says Burgundian grower would be proud of: it had perfect balance and great vivacity.

His 1974, deep ruby, full bodied, well balanced, would be well worth laying down. His range also includes lighter reds for early consumption, a pleasant rose and a silky dry blanc de blancs. His personal recipe for his achievement: "Treat wine naturally and give it love".

Inca, a few miles north of Binissalem, used to be the island's wine town. Now the cellars are replaced by apartment blocks and boutiques, but it has one fine country restaurant, the charming Celler C'An Amer, where you can taste plenty of regional food.

I discussed food with two representatives of Britain's top tour operators: Tony Neira of Thomson Holidays (which owns nine Balearic hotels) and Joan Esterich, Global's hotel director. Both agreed that most of their tourists do not want exotic menus, but they may ask for special dishes occasionally. Thomson's medieval-style banquets for its guests (waiters in fancy dress, but no wenchers) and Global offers a country house barbecue with plenty of sangria and cheap wine which seems to be very popular.

Local markets in Palma and in Minorca are colourful, with a lively atmosphere, and a wealth of fresh produce. Palma has a suitably raucous fish section, and in March superb early vegetables and good fruit. In Minorca there is superb crusty bread and the Minorcan cheese, Mahon, delicate, slightly crumbly, and fine textured, can be found in both islands. In Minorca, a favourite tourist attraction has always been "operation mother's ruin", where the local waterfront distilleries produce gin according to old-fashioned English recipes.

Although today most Britons associate the Canary Islands with bananas and wine, it is not always so. One day I went there to make a wine pilgrimage, to see if they can still make vintages to merit Mistress Quickly's eulogy (in *Henry IV, Part 2*): "That's a marvellous searching wine and it perfumes the blood, it is one can say 'What's this?'". Keats asked: "Have ye dippled drink more fine, than mine host's canary wine?" and Ben Jonson found it "that which doth take my Muse and Me". It makes a fine subject for research.



## Traditional costumes of Spain.



Costumes play a great part in Spain's way of life. The traveller today will be struck by the pride which the Spanish take in their traditions and the joy with which they react to their centuries-old music.

You will see both of these portrayed in the gay and fiery dresses of dancers celebrating their romerias, ferias and fiestas, their processions and passion plays; and by the simple and modish riding costumes of their caballeros and horse-women.

But acquiring an equally traditional role are the costumes which the visitor will see throughout this vast and varied country. These are worn by the underwater fishermen of the Costa Brava, by the skiers in the Pyrenees and Sierra Nevada (to name but two of the many skiing localities); by the golfers throughout the country, by lovers of sun and sea and by the sporting fishermen of the Asturias and Galicia.

Join them this year in Spain.

# Spain

of contrast

The Spanish National Tourist Office, 70 Jermyn Street, London SW1





nd in the army!" That was solidarity with them. The its unity and

solidarity with them. The Maronite militias thus found themselves fighting mainly against their own countrymen, against the army and to a large extent also, the Palestinians looked on.

Mr. Karani was remarkably successful in keeping the armed forces out of the conflict, until in the final apocalyptic days of the fighting last January part of the airforce intervened, apparently at the request of the interior minister, Mr. Chamoun, in an attempt to rescue the besieged Christians at Damour. The lieutenancy of Mr Karani's wing was not sent out. The army began to disintegrate and on January 27—the very day when the Syrian imposed ceasefire came into force—was riddled by mutiny was raised by Lieutenant al-Khatib.

The disintegration of the armed forces might yet have been checked if reforms had been quickly implemented by a government of national unity. The country's political leaders returned to Beirut to wrangle about the composition of the new government. President Franjieh himself adopted a stone-wall policy, blocking especially the changes in the high command of the armed forces which were most essential if the loyalty of the Muslim rank and file was to be reclaimed.

By last week the patience of the rank and file of the army command itself and of two pillars on which the President's remaining authority reposed—had been exhausted. The "Christian army" finally did intervene in politics not to justify that label but to refute it, because only so did it see any hope of preserving

few days Thailand will see  
ast American aircraft take

munities; the number varies in each country and the ethnic and religious balance in each is different. Peking now welcomes their assimilation but not all governments have come to accept its benefits or all overseas Chinese are ready to contemplate it. But for such long-settled communities assimilation in some degree must be the aim.

A solution to the insurgent problem might seem just as far away. In Malaysia the guerrillas draw recruits from the overseas Chinese; in other countries minorities present themselves as insurgents behind a 'communist' screen. Peking's support will it oust Chairman Mao?—or Vietnam's more active role in Thailand at least, should not be ignored but needs to be looked at in perspective. These guerrillas have been at it for nearly thirty years. What success have they had? If one draws a graph either by armed manpower, territory controlled, popular backing manifest, consistency of leadership or capacity to undermine the established government, the record is unimpressive. A glance at such a crabwise movement on the graph would have any stock exchange analyst opposing investment. Only the faith of new generations or the crass incompetence of existing governments could now fan the flames of rebellion. This has happened, in the past but most governments have now learnt their lesson.

There are other problems affecting the region that would gain from 'cooperative' decision. The body for that exists—Asean,

But it may not be enough. At the time of writing President Franjiah is, still, refusing to resign and evidently enjoys the support of at least an important minority of the Egyptian people. By demanding to know who will be the successor before they transfer their support to the two most important right-wing leaders, Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Chamoun, have adroitly divided the President's opponents. If Mr. Franjiah maintains his resistance for many more hours it seems inevitable that the issue will be settled by bloodshed, and that can only mean a resumption of the civil war. The outcome this time would be either a partition, or a probable mass defence, or the Christian forces. By clinging to power, in face of a much larger majority than the one which originally elected him, President Franjiah is serving both his country and his co-religionists very ill.

the association of these five South-east Asian states. It is not one of the world's best known acronyms but its summit conference in Bali at the end of February promised more cohesion than any earlier meetings have done.

Nor much has been achieved yet through that association towards the settlement of quarrels between its members. For some time the Philippines has accused Malaysia of involvement in support for the Muslim rebels in the southern Philippines. If that difference remains unresolved at least it is accepted as a matter that Asean should settle. Nor did the transfer of sovereignty in East Timor meet with approval, but there an Asean member state acted without sufficient care for winning the support of the rest. The Indonesian military takeover is now an accepted fact accompli.

Relations with Indochina have not much advanced since then though Vietnam must be blamed for that. ASEAN has kept cool in face of Hanoi's spiteful denunciation and remains ready to reach an accommodation when Vietnamese suspicion recedes. By comparison with these communist neighbours the Russians and Chinese cancel each other out. The Chinese approve of Asean and non-alignment; the Russians are disdainful of both. Neither is likely to gain the close allegiance of any Asean member. From being an area of the utmost cold war concern South-east Asia is now settling happily into its political neutralism.

From Lord Dulverton  
Sir The private woodland

At the same time, the Tax Court is deeply concerned about a situation which is potentially far more destructive to English woodlands than the Dutch elm disease or drought which Dame Sylvia has mentioned—namely, the Government's proposed Capital Transfer Tax. The 1975 Finance Act made provisions for the payment of CTT on woodlands to be postponed, in the death of an owner, until the date at which the timber is sold and its value realized. But these provisions apply only to woodlands which are Dedicated—and would mean that one hectare or more of Dedicated woodland from the Dedication scheme

It is therefore of the greatest possible importance that the provisions which allow the payment of CIT on trees should be restricted to Dedicated woods but should be extended to all whether in Dedicated woods or not.

Yours faithfully,  
DULVERTON, Chairman,  
The Timber Growers' Organisation,  
National Agricultural Centre,  
Kenilworth, Warwickshire.  
March 12.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES H. GIBBS-SMITH  
c/o The Royal Aeronautical Society  
4 Hamilton Place, W1.  
March 12

Sir, With reference to your a (March 10) under the heading "Choir Schools exempted from Bill", I would like to welcome Tim Devlin's comments on an announcement that selectivity in singing ability is to continue the government's blessing; venture to correct an impression which he may inadvertently have given, that with the closure of choir schools at Chester and Canterbury, no alternative arrangements were made for the selection and education of choristers.

**Women's pensions**  
*From Mr John C. McGuire*  
Sir, I was delighted to read in *Times* today (March 9) that action is being taken at the peer Court of Justice regarding pensions of women public servants who retired before the enactment of equal pay.

I recently took up this matter  
our own authorities, pointing  
that, if equal pay is now accepted  
a just provision, it was so  
these women retired. The res-  
to my mind has been practical-  
The initial cost of this adjust-  
of pensions would be very small  
would rapidly and progress-  
diminish, since many of those  
concerned are already over 80 years  
age. Their number is small but  
need is great.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

JOHN C. MCGUIRE,  
118 Westpole Avenue,  
Cockfosters, Barnet, Herts.

Sir, Mr Heffer's explanation (article, March 12) of the recent defection

In such a predicament, we must plainly create more than we consume, sell more than we buy, and earn more than we spend. Only the productive sector of the economy can bring about this about-turn, essential to discharging our indebtedness and enabling us to afford at least some of the higher

Journalists (March 12) apparently invites us to believe that the actions of its Barnsley branch were nothing more than an innocent exchange of information between trade unions,

Mr Morgan professes horror at the defence that the Institute of Journalists has suggested editors should adopt against this threatened interference with their legitimate rights. Our actual words were: "Those organizations cooperating with the NUJ must be made to understand that for so long as they maintain a ban, information about their activities will have to come from other sources which may well be either inadequately informed or hostile or both".

Morgan assured the Royal Commission on the Press that under no circumstances would the union take action that could interfere with the freedom of the press. I do not question his good faith now any more than I did when he gave similar assurances about a year ago which were promptly repudiated by his union's annual delegate meeting. But I am astonished—even more

It is difficult not to suspect that much of this continual turnabout is prompted by the NUP's desire to present a reassuring image while the trade union legislation is being

**From Professor Claudio Veliz**  
Sir, The Chairman of the British Library Board (March 12) has sought the views of "120 universities, learned societies and other organizations" on the projected abandonment of the Great Russell Street site. He has found most of those views congenial. If he now consults, as he ought to, the opinions of the individual flesh and blood

## Making prisons harder

By Sir M Colin C. Geene

FR. In his letter to *The Times* of today (March 10) Mr. Hirst does not make a strong point, but manifestly demonstrates our argument that organizations and agencies similar to his become too closely identified with their view of the circumstances.

Of course we do not advocate sentencing "whichever" that do not believe in rehabilitation but by making penal institutions more unwelcoming we hope to deter at least some criminals not yet at recidivist stage from committing crime for fear, yes fear of imprisonment. Surely it is a common sense view that "wonders should receive punishment not "treatment," an opinion we believe is shared by the

Mr Heffer's priorities simply will not serve, and the fund of national commonsense being what it is, I believe they are unrepresentative. Yours faithfully,  
**DOUGLAS R. HARVEY,**  
Sandy Lodge,  
Churt, Surrey.  
March 12;

Yours faithfully,  
R. F. FARMER, General Secretary,  
The Institute of Journalists,  
1 Whitehall Place, SW1.  
March 12.

Sir, Parliament and the press have rightly called attention to the necessity to provide for those who refuse to join a trade union on genuine grounds of conscience. But one matter of conscience, professional conscience, seems to be being ignored by politicians and industry alike.

It may well be that this can only be done if they are organized in suitable trade unions. The Council of Engineering Institutions has recently recommended that they

The Council of Engineering Institutions therefore urges that, firstly, the adherence to a professional code of conduct be accepted as a genuine ground of conscience for refusing to join a particular union and, secondly, that employers accept the need to recognize unions that cater for the special requirements of professional people. Otherwise, their independence is likely to be lost and the country to suffer irreparably.

Library) as they are of composing a string quartet or writing a poem and it is a pity to note that some of their institutional insensibility may have affected the Chairman of the British Library Board. For Lord Eccles is mistaken as well as unjust when he writes that Professor Thomas may have been "a trifle arrogant" to assume that it is unlikely that a new building will be as pleasing to its users as the existing Reading Room.

majority of ordinary people. It is those who are ill who need to be treated and when this class of person appears before the courts, judges and magistrates alike are bound and ready to pass the appropriate "sentence".

It is, perhaps, significant that nowhere in his letter does Mr Hinson refer in the slightest way to those who suffer the consequences of crime. Victims deserve justice too.

Yours faithfully,  
COLIN C. GEEVES,  
Honorary National Secretary,  
Association of Magistrates' Officers,  
Justices' Clerk's Office,  
Candle Yard,  
Winchester,  
Hampshire.  
March 10.

From Mr Alan Beith, Liberal MP  
Berwick upon Tweed

Kingdom Parliament. That collective punishment should be visited upon the whole election of Northern Ireland because what a few Republicans, representing only a minority within the minority, did 20 years ago monstrous.

An increase in the number of seats will not, of course, ensure itself that the two communities

### Poverty of the clergy

*From Mr. Jack Bantock.*  
Sir, Mrs Loxley's letter strikes a chord in my heart. Why is it that

His wife might be said to accept the situation of her own free will, though it is doubtful whether, as a young bride, she can really understand what she is letting herself for. His children have no say in the matter at all.

A lone celibate priest living frugal circumstances may well

children are going through an experience which will turn them against Christianity in later life. Mrs. Loxley is right. We should somehow give a bit more. But, if we do, let us see it go direct into vicarage pockets. What about church family allowances payable to the vicar's wife? Yours faithfully.

The General Secretary's letter to the poverty of the clergy (Mar. 11) is unrepresentative and, expect, quite unwelcome by nine of ten priests. He is also ignorant if we were insured as "employees" the Church Commissioners would have to pay the employer's portion which would then have to be deducted from our wages.—I believe

worthy of his hire: and if we  
wanted, they, our parishioners, v  
give us what we need: and if  
are not wanted: why should th  
pay us? Anyway God called  
and the daily bread will be for  
coming.  
Yours truly,  
R. O. H. FPPINGSTONE.  
Clovelly Rectory,  
Bidford.  
North Devon,  
March 11.

Sir, Ronald Butt (column, Mar. 11) defines industrial democracy the provision of a framework custom or law for giving workers greater sense of responsibility towards, and belonging to, organizations for which they work. What Conservative would wish dissent from the intention however much he might argue over means. You recently published research by the Louis Harris organization

Yours faithfully,  
 EDMOND BULMER,  
 House of Commons.  
 March 12.

Hans Strauss, leader of the  
 combining of the Labour Par-  
 liament and Labour's left-  
 wing BBC radio the other day-  
 ed the Tribune Group as  
 and impotent. He is, of  
 , correct. It was one of  
 the Tribune Group's mis-  
 sion, that the group mounted  
 monstrations of opposition to  
 Government's economic strategy  
 brained at the close of the  
 on the cuts in public spend-  
 ing in 1977-78.  
 lay, at the close of the con-  
 debate, its weakness was  
 d variously by the brutality  
 isterial attacks upon it, by  
 e for the very policies re-  
 quired, and by the  
 ed resignation of three PPSs,  
 y the appointment of another  
 e Group member to the post  
 which Miss Joan Lester ac-







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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revolution,  
page 18

### Investment fund plan to siphon off profits if Price code is eased

Investment fund for income which companies bank extra profits off an easing of the Code, is under consideration by the Treasury and the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. The plan is loosely based on Swedish system of investment funds, although there is no suggestion of following the Swedish practice of giving concessions or operating scheme entirely under the Code. The fund is increasing by at the Confederation of Industry that once an investment fund was created, it would be far too tempting to siphon off a new fiscal benchmark for putting in the interest rates and conditions for drawing out could all be maintained particularly as part of counter-cyclical plan is one of several considered in the Government's search for a formula to answer objections by the National Consortium. Although there is the option of extending the life of the fund and the Price Commission which administers it, by year at the end of July, government appears to be looking for a change that would increase investment. It is partly because the Code has indicated that it is willing to accept some cases in the code if in well-defined cases it could be shown that a code was standing in the way of improving investment. The TUC could be called to be particularly involved if the creation of new was involved. CBI has long called for abolition of the code but limited the political case as a form of price restraint a government deal could easily be accomplished on two pay policy. It stands the investment concept could imply a con-

sideable amounting of the Price Code so that only profit margins are controlled. That might badly want to get away from the costs, criteria in the present code. The fund is also close to some union thinking, notably that of Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union. But here there has been more emphasis on counter-cyclical capability. Effectively a company would be able to go through its profit margin reference level under the code with impunity, provided this excess was matched by investment expenditure. Levels of investment could be established by averaging out previous investment, mostly over three to five years. As envisaged it would be at a company's discretion to withdraw the fund's funds. In Sweden the rate at which profits are invested and subsequently unblocked is under close government control. Probably the main objection to the scheme, apart from the fear of the Chancellor building it more closely into his fiscal controls, is that it could lead to unacceptable distortions of investment patterns. Companies with historically high rates of investment might be tempted into overinvestment. Cyclical patterns might be altered too much and over capacity created. Another idea being studied in Whitehall is replacement of the Price Commission by a new code agency that would consider pay as well as prices, and on a more flexible basis than under the present code. If a Price Code, even though changed, continued to operate, there is also the question of whether and how the Sandilands inflation-accounting principles should be applied to it. If the principles were applied, the "historic costs" system applied under the code, which has tended to exaggerate profits, would be largely superseded. Hugh Stephenson, page 17

### Americans study UK ethane plant project

Results of detailed investigations into the feasibility of building a 450,000-tonne capacity ethylene plant based on North Sea Brent field are expected within the next few months. Whitehall is in close touch with Dow Chemical, the American group which is carrying out an evaluation of the scheme. The Department of Industry and Energy are both promoting the concept of setting up an ethane-based ethylene plant, in line with ensuring that the North Sea oil and gas reserves are exploited to the greatest possible benefit for the United Kingdom economy. Costs of building new plant in Britain have been badly affected by inflation during the past two years and the complex could involve about £100m. Dow favours the ethane route for the production of ethylene—the basic building block for the chemical and plastics industries—and most of its American plants are based on ethane. In Europe the group's ethylene production is based on naphtha, and the steep rise in naphtha costs, up nearly 50 per cent in just over 12 months—means Dow will be seeking to establish the comparative cost advantages. Mr Eric Ruggles, managing director of the United Kingdom subsidiary of Dow, said at the weekend: "We are looking carefully and in some detail at this possibility. It looks interesting and it looks possible, but it will be some months before we can take a decision." Price will be a big influence, but Dow is also looking into the transportation aspects and at the technological and engineering needs. For the Government, the study represents a significant challenge in the light of last week's report on the chemical industry's prospects, published by a little Neddy working party. The report suggested that more needed to be done to attract foreign investment in chemicals and the Government could play an important role in helping the industry to exploit North Sea oil and gas finds.

### EEC expected to keep snake parities

During the afternoon's discussion, Mr Beale is also expected to express British opposition to the early adoption of a more realistic exchange rate between the currencies of the EEC, and the unit of account, the device used in EEC budgetary transactions. This could increase Britain's EEC contributions by a third. For political reasons, the unit of account is still translated into national currencies at pre-1971 gold parities. As a result, in the words of a confidential report by the European Commission, there have been "substantial underpayments (to the budget) by those whose currencies have been devalued or have depreciated." This refers chiefly to the pound and the lira. Tomorrow's discussion of the unit of account will take place mainly at the insistence of the Germans and the Dutch who pay far more into the EEC's budget than they would if their appreciating currencies were converted at current exchange rates. Germany wants the unit of account brought into line with current rates from January 1, 1977, and so does the Commission.

The finance ministers are expected to give final approval to the terms and economic conditions for granting EEC-backed loans of \$1,000m to Italy and \$300m to Ireland. This money is to be raised on the capital markets by banking consortia led by the Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt) and the European Banking Company (London). An earlier plan to borrow part of the funds from Saudi Arabia has been abandoned because the Saudis wanted too high an interest rate. Conditions attached to the loans involve essentially the observance of ceilings on the growth of budgetary deficit and credit expansion. In their traditional quarterly review of the economic situation in the Community, the ministers will also discuss two documents prepared by the Commission. One of these assesses the convergence of economic policies of the Nine by 1975. The other sets out the economic policy guidelines for this year. These do not entail any special problems for Britain.

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### Stage set for meeting of new-style Leyland

By Desmond Quigley  
The great British Leyland show takes to the road again tomorrow with a probable cast of hundreds and many familiar faces—although other familiar faces will be missing, but not perhaps forgotten. It will be the first annual meeting of the reconstituted company in which the Government, through the National Enterprise Board, holds 95 per cent of the equity. And while it is likely to be a calmer affair than the raucous annual and extraordinary meetings last year that provided a sad reminder for the old company, nobody is expecting it to be tame. Among the factions likely to be represented tomorrow are the anti-nationalization lobby, who argue that the Government effectively nationalized the company through the backdoor; shareholders disgruntled with the terms of the Government offer for the old company; others disgruntled with the company's performance; the anti-South African investment lobby; environmentalists; and the so-called "lunatic fringe" who made a noisy showing last year. Among those missing from the rostrum will be Lord Stokes, chairman of the old company and president of the new one, and Mr Jim Slater, a director of the old company, both of whom have been holidaying in Barbados. Sir Richard Dobson, who retired as chairman of British-American Tobacco at the end of the month to become British Leyland's chairman, will also be absent. The chair will be taken by Sir Robert Clark, of merchant bankers Hill Samuel, who has been acting chairman of British Leyland since the death in January of Sir Robert Edwards, the first chairman of the new company. In contrast to the one-man performance given by Lord Stokes in previous years, Sir Robert will allow his executive shareholders full reign in answering shareholders' questions. A familiar face at the meeting will be that of Mr Noel Falconer, senior research fellow in the department of economics at Manchester University and a seasoned campaigner in the many issues. He was prominent at the company meetings and in the High Court last year. Mr Falconer has arranged that a friend, Mr Ed Nurse, nominate him as a director. Mr Falconer sees himself in the role of representing the small shareholders who have just 5 per cent of the equity, but he has not advanced any particularly cogent views as to how he would look after the small shareholders' interests. Mr Falconer's nomination of a seat on the board are likely to come to nothing, for while he may find support among small shareholders, there is little chance that the NEB will consent to him securing a director. He says: "The NEB may very well drop 246 million votes on top of me, which at least will be losing in style, falling off Everest as against tripping on a doorstep."

### Dow lifts European styrene price

Our Industrial Staff  
their price increases on a no-burn basis. The move of mounting production are to be implemented throughout Europe by Dow Chemical Europe from the end of April. The move, which is rapidly assumed to be price increases, took effect yesterday. The price of styrene monomer will rise by 10 per cent and butadiene by 6 per cent. Increases—and others—are a pipeline—reflect the rise in costs of feedstock last year. The move, which is the largest in both styrene and butadiene, increased from metric tonne in January at over \$135 a tonne on, representing a 47

per cent rise in the past 14 months. Mr Charles M. Doscher, the vice-president for marketing and purchasing at Dow Chemical Europe, claimed that low prices for styrene monomer between April and September last year led to companies deferring investment on about 500,000 tonnes of new styrene capacity in Europe. Demand for chemicals and plastics, he said, was bound to increase over the next few years. In order to deal with future needs, chemical companies needed to plan and invest now. But with the large increases in feedstock costs, increased prices were essential. Against the background of signs that the market demand

for chemicals and plastics materials may at least be holding, companies are losing no time in seeking to increase production to recoup some of the large additional costs. Dow is not alone in stressing the need for higher prices. In Britain, the chemical industry is campaigning strongly to be exempted from any new price control legislation which may be introduced when the existing curbs expire in July. The need for the Government to recognize the special circumstances of the chemical industry was underlined earlier this week in the report of the chemical industry economic development committee on the industry's prospects over the next 10 years.

### Import curbs warning by Chamber

By Edward Townsend  
Foreign governments have been expressing concern to the director of the United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce and Industry about a growing tide of protectionism in the United Kingdom. In its latest economic report, published today, the chamber says that it is worried about the damage to the economy of being seen to restrict the export market by the constant calls for new import restrictions. It is to put its case more fully when its overseas committee meets the TUC's economic committee on March 22. Today's report says that the pound to float further towards the \$190 mark was "obviously intended to encourage British exporters to make even more progress in preparation for the long-awaited expansion of world trade." There was a danger, however, that imports of basic raw materials and components would become even more expensive and in the event of a marked upturn in the economy could lead to an even larger balance of payments deficit. The chamber adds that immediate prospects for a sustained economic recovery in the United Kingdom hinge on the Budget and the successful negotiation of the next phase of the voluntary incomes policy.

### London HQ urged for British Shipbuilders

By Our Industrial Correspondent  
Government Ministers are facing strong pressure from the organizing committee of British Shipbuilders to approve London as the headquarters of the new organization. This controversial move, if approved, would involve a major departure from the usual practice of the Bill for the nationalization of the industry, which is now in its committee stage. The Bill, originally drafted when Mr Wedgwood Benn was Secretary of State for Industry, stipulates that the headquarters of the new organization should be in a developed area with a tradition of shipbuilding. Acceptance of the suggestion to locate the new offices in London would cause protests among local authorities and MPs for shipbuilding constituencies. There has been a prolonged campaign by MPs trade unions and local authorities to persuade the organizing committee to establish its headquarters on Clydeside, the north-east coast, or Merseyside. Members of the committee who have listened to the arguments in favour of the areas have nevertheless become convinced that it is essential that the new state corporation be based in London. Access to gov-

ernment departments, the City and the ease of communication with Europe and other countries are cited as major factors. It is also clear that the new body will be a much slimmer organization than the established nationalized industries, with less than 100 staff and executives. There is no plan to create a large number of clerical and other posts, and the organizing committee is anxious to dispel any fears that British Shipbuilders will become an enormous bureaucracy. Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, chairman-designate of British Shipbuilders, indicated at the weekend that the new body would have a federal structure, with a small policy headquarters and about 40 substantially autonomous companies. Individual firms would be largely independent profit centres. The headquarters would be responsible for developing a strategy for the industry and for dealing with international issues. At present the organizing committee occupies offices leased by the National Enterprise Board. Depending on the progress of the Bill, the shipbuilding industry together with the ship repairing and marine engineering industries are scheduled to be taken into public ownership this year.

### Grocers see 'false dawn' in food costs

By Hugh Clayton  
Improved profitability in the food processing industry would be short-lived, the Institute of Grocery Distributors said in its first quarterly economic bulletin on the food trade. "Price Commission figures would suggest that profitability is looking up," it said. "But this could well be due at least in part to seasonal factors, notably a good summer. With the market still depressed and raw material prices rising again, this could be a false dawn." Food manufacturers' profits are again likely to be adversely affected in the coming months by the upward movement in commodity prices experienced since last June. On food retailing, the institute bulletin states: "The situation is bad and appears to be getting generally worse. Percentage margins have remained relatively constant for the year to the third quarter of 1975 and probably since, while costs have continued to rise at a percentage rate greater than the prices of the items being sold." Percentage net profits had declined and wage increases had made a large contribution to costs. Gross margins were allowed to rise to 105 per cent of reference level in commodity prices fell below 80 per cent of their reference levels. "So why have gross margins remained at around 95 per cent in the face of undue profits erosion?" the institute asks. "The answer must lie in the state of the market; reduced overall volume, increased competition and consumer resistance." Cooperative shops had done well in sales during 1975, supermarket held their ground and independents had suffered. "The recession has clearly taken its toll of sales in the food retailing trade."

### de minister Leipzig discussions

By E Germany, March 14  
Eric Deakin Under Secretary of State for Trade, led ways of reversing the in Anglo-East German talks with German ministers. Deakin was standing in the Secretary of State's shoes, who has flu. Discussions with Herr Horst the foreign trade minister and other high-level officials on the worsening trade in trade with East Germany more than doubled in nearly \$84m, but dipped to just over \$71m—

### Sandilands plea by NatWest chairman

By Christopher Wilkins  
Banks should be allowed to treat the profits necessary to maintain their capital bases at a constant level as "holding gains" under the Sandilands inflation accounting definition, Sir John says. Chairman of National Westminster Bank, says in his annual report. Sir John says he welcomes the developments that have been taking place in connection with a unified form of accounting for inflation, but that some major issues of principle remain to be resolved. Certain financial institutions are required, for prudential considerations, to retain a part of

their profits in order to maintain levels of free capital needed to support growth in monetary assets arising purely from inflation. Sir John says: "It is our contention that such retentions should be similar, both in accounting treatment and tax consequences, to that for holding gains if parity of treatment with other companies is to be achieved." His proposal goes a stage further than any of the clearers has so far been prepared to go in. Up to now the banks have restricted themselves to generalities, expressing broad sympathy with the proposals of the

### Farm machines boost

British agricultural engineering industry experts have made a good start to 1976. Figures issued by the Agricultural Engineers' Association show that the value of overseas sales in January was up by 40 per cent at £62.5m. Imports rose only 3 per cent to £15.3m and the industry's favourable trade balance increased 58 per cent to £47.2m.

### Consumer trend seen as crucial factor in recovery

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva, March 14  
With West European economies some 10 per cent below productive capacity, the behaviour of private consumption is one of the crucial factors in the recovery for a gradual recovery this year, according to the annual survey of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. It points out that the relative decline in wages and salaries is higher than the fall in consumer prices, so that increased spending implies a drop in the savings ratio. This, in turn, is dependent on monetary and fiscal policies—now largely on a sliding scale—considerations for supporting the recovery and for avoiding creation of a demand explosion subsequently. If real household primary income last year rose more slowly, or decreased, compared with 1974, it still performed better than national income. The ECE says information in general indicates that private consumption should pick up. It underlines the importance of the American improvement being maintained for both trade and creation of confidence in Western Europe.

Forecasting a 10 to 12 per cent rise in primary commodity prices this year, the survey says that if investment in raw materials production does not recover quickly, commodity prices will be much more likely to rise steeply in the medium term. It sees oil exporters remaining the fastest-growing market for West Europe—though the price is likely to slacken. Growth in exports to Soviet block countries will probably be affected by their substantial deficits. Trade with oil-importing developing countries is expected to fall further because of their severe payment difficulties, including servicing of accumulated debt. One effect of policies for maintaining employment has been a sharp drop in per capita output. Employment recovery is thus likely to be slower and later than in previous cyclical upturns. The survey says that in countries where unemployment benefits are particularly generous and long-lasting, the search for a new job is limited and many workers may consider unemployment as an opportunity for enjoying leisure.

### Key pay talks in Germany

From Peter Norman  
Bonn, March 14  
West Germany's annual round of wage negotiations could enter a critical phase this week. New talks are scheduled in Stuttgart tomorrow on a wage claim for two million public service workers, which the Bonn government sees as a key element in its efforts for an inflation-free economic recovery. So far the unions have held to their claims for a flat rate increase of DM135 (about £27) a month for blue-collar workers and a linear rise of 7 per cent for white-collar staff. Representatives of the federal and state governments and the local authorities have shown no sign of improving their offer of in-

creases of just under 4 per cent. In the engineering industry dispute IG Metall, the big union, announced at the weekend that negotiations on behalf of 300,000 workers in the north-west area, covering Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, the Lower Weser and north-west Lower Saxony, had broken down bringing closer the threat of a strike. On Friday, the union and employers in the North Baden-North Württemberg area settled on a 5.4 per cent increase for 450,000 engineering workers. This raised hopes of a general wage settlement; but the deal was swiftly disowned by the national employers' federation.

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1972	41,940,382	231	3.17(a)	4.50(b)
1973(c)	39,537,107	160	3.25	3.60(net)
1974	20,119,818	92	4.25	3.85(net)
1975	32,850,793	175	4.37	4.10(net)

1) Excluding £104,988 gross revenue, payment of which was delayed for tax reasons.  
2) Gross equivalent.  
3) Issue of £3,062,500 5% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock and redemption of £1,443,780 3 1/2% Debenture Stock 1963/73.

Distribution of Investments as at 31st December 1975  
United Kingdom & Commonwealth (excl. Canada) 59.7%  
The Americas 36.0%  
Other Countries 4.0%  
100.0%

Secretary—  
STERLING TRUST SERVICES LTD., 11 Watford, London, EC4N 8EQ

A member of the Association of Investment Trust Companies

### Intelsat satellite project moves into new phase

A new phase in the long-standing contest for the Intelsat 5 international communication satellite project will begin this week. The Intelsat organization's board of governors is to meet in Washington today to decide on any first-round eliminations among the five contenders. Hughes Aircraft, builders of four out of the first five generations of international communication satellites, have entered two proposals. A competitive technical evaluation has placed these first and second. Other contestants are Aerobnautics Ford, TRW, and Lockheed. The final decision may come in May, when the Intelsat board is due to meet in The Hague. Two more meetings are scheduled for July and October. It is likely that details would then be thrashed out for a contract award in October. International participation would be an essential feature, whoever wins the contract. British Aircraft Corporation has worked together with Hughes over a number of years.

### Emirates call for solidarity in Opec pricing decisions

From Ann Fyfe  
Dubai, March 14  
Mr. Mansour bin al-Otaiba, Oil Minister of the United Arab Emirates, has expressed firm opposition to any oil exporting country taking pricing decisions individually, outside the forum of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Speaking in Dubai at the weekend, he maintained that unilateral price-cutting could set in train competitive reductions which could wreck not only the stability of the market but also the cohesion of Opec itself. On price differentials, Mr. al-Otaiba said the issue must be dealt with round the Opec table. Political factors had led to the cancellation of the Opec meeting planned in Abu Dhabi last month to discuss pricing. It would now be held in Jakarta in May. Two emirates within the seven-member Opec, Dubai and Sharjah, have been criticized by the Federal Oil Ministry over the past year for failing to co-operate with the federal body. Explaining that this state of

affairs could be attributed in part to the temporary constitution adopted on independence in 1971, which left oil the preserve of the separate emirates, the minister suggested that a trend towards tighter cooperation had been in evidence for the past six months. He predicted that a formal merger would be the next stage. UAE oil production is at present about two million barrels a day, of which nearly 1.6 million barrels is lifted in Abu Dhabi. Mr. al-Otaiba said the foreign oil companies, mainly Shell, BP and CFP, had been urging Abu Dhabi to complete the 100 per cent takeover of their operations envisaged when participation agreements were first signed in 1972, and since implemented in several producer countries, notably Kuwait. In the UAE, however, exploration was far from complete and some of the most technologically taxing stages in the lifting of oil were still to come, he said. The expertise required was not yet available locally. Thus, the involvement of the foreign companies was still necessary.

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### Lending rate 9 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is held unchanged at 9 per cent this week. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	Bids	Accepted	Revised
£27,750,000	£27,750,000	£27,750,000	£27,750,000
Prev. week	£27,750,000	£27,750,000	£27,750,000
Aver. rate	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Next, Friday	£40,000,000	£40,000,000	£40,000,000

### Berisfords Limited

#### The Ribbon People

Extracts from the Statement of the Chairman, John F. Sebire, and from the Annual Report for 1975.

Flexible production facilities enabled us to maintain full employment during the most severe recession in the textile industry since the 1930's.

Profits of the year were the second highest in the history of the company.

Improvement in trade has recently spread to all divisions and if the present level continues I am confident we shall resume our forward progress.

	1975	1974
Turnover	5,354,851	4,981,691
Profit	543,713	672,377
Taxation	289,072	380,692
Net Profit	254,641	291,685
Dividends (net)	80,600	80,600

Copies of the Annual Report available from the Secretary, Berisfords Limited, P.O. Box No. 2, Congleton, Cheshire CW12 1EF.



## Travel agents ready to defend package tour price structure

By Patricia Tisdall

Travel agents fear that a damaging holiday price war could break out if resale price maintenance were dropped as a result of new moves to abolish restrictive trading practices in the service industries. The Association of British Travel Agents' rules restrict members from making cut-price holiday offers.

This and other ABTA rules are to come under scrutiny by the Office of Fair Trading and the Restrictive Practices Court set up to decide whether or not restrictions are in the public interest. Deadlines for registration of trading agreements in the service industries was set at June 21 by Mr John Methven, the Director-General of Fair Trading, last week.

Meanwhile, the Travel Agents Study Council of the ABTA has passed a recommendation that "every effort" should be made to retain fixed prices.

The ABTA is afraid that price competition would force its members to carry more risk.

The likely effect of the abolition of price control, as identified by the TASC, is that large travel chains would "bulk buy" holiday allocations from tour operators on a non-returnable basis at a discount price.

In return they and not the operator would carry the risk of not filling their holiday quota. Agents argue that other prices could be artificially inflated to give large apparent cut-price offers.

The agents also fear that tour operators will move outside specialist holiday retailers to sell holidays through, for example, retail chains' promotion houses. ABTA's existing rules forbid retailers to mix the sale of holidays with other products.

Other practices likely to come under questioning by the OFT concern the commission rates given to travel agents by holiday operators.

Tour operators are considering whether or not to fight back if the eventual decision of the Restrictive Practices Court goes against them.

## Tin Council agrees to ease export quotas and raise floor levels

By Wallace Jackson

Commodities Editor

After five days of meetings in London, the International Tin Council has decided to continue, but ease, export quotas and to revise floor and ceiling prices.

In a communiqué at the weekend the council said, first, that it had decided to "lift immediately from 34,000 tonnes to 32,885 total permissible exports during the current quarter, which runs to March 31. No breakdown for the extra 835 tonnes has yet been issued.

The quarter from April 1 is to be an export control period with a total permissible tonnage of 35,000. The allocations in tonnes, with current quarter allocations in brackets, are: Australia 1,530 (1,399); Bolivia 6,321 (5,779); Indonesia 4,798 (4,387); Malaysia 15,260 (13,952); Nigeria 1,460 (1,334); Thailand 4,392 (4,016) and Zaïre 1,239 (1,139).

On new floor and ceiling prices the ITC said that the new floor price is to be 950

Malaysian dollars per picul (133½ lb) against the existing \$M900. The lower sector will be \$M950-1,000 (against 900-980); the middle sector \$M1,000-1,050 (980-1,040) and the upper sector \$M1,050-1,100 (1,040-1,100).

Under ITC rules the buffer stock manager must buy tin if the price is at the floor level. He may buy or sell in the lower sector, but must remain a net buyer. He acts in the middle range only under ITC direction. In the upper sector he may buy or sell, but must remain a net seller.

Opinion on the London Metal Exchange was that while the "modifications" were broadly what had been expected, their effect on prices was likely to be totally negative. The changes were seen as a concession to the expectations of the populations of the exporting countries.

Although tin prices rose on Friday by £60 for high grade and £57.50 for standard, the rise was attributed to tightness of high grade metal and currency considerations.

## Munich sets its sights on balanced growth

When it comes to economics the Bavarians sometimes like to portray themselves as the stepchildren of the central government in Bonn. As a state they say that they suffer to an above-average extent from regional and structural weaknesses, and that the Bonn government pays too little attention to their needs.

Their argument has much to commend it. Regionally Bavaria lies on the edge of the European Community. Commercially the state lost many of its traditional markets after the Second World War, and the 775-kilometre border with East Germany and Czechoslovakia is a formidable barrier.

Industrially, the Bavarians were late developers and it was only in the postwar years that West Germany's largest state began to change its character from a mainly agricultural land.

But at the same time, in Munich and its immediate surroundings there developed, particularly in the 1960s, a focus for some of the most advanced industry in West Germany.

Far from its traditional powerhouse in the Ruhr, its main artery the Rhine, and the North Sea ports with their easy access to export markets, Munich has developed into a leading centre of the electrical and electronics industries, is the home of one of Germany's fastest-growing car makers and

### Regional industry in Europe

the main centre of the German aerospace industry.

The city and the surrounding area have come through the recession better than other parts of Bavaria and Germany as a whole. The unemployment rate, which in Germany stands at just under 6 per cent of the working population and in Bavaria at 7.5 per cent, is only 4.5 per cent in Munich.

Helping to keep it down has been the development of the city's infrastructure — which continued after the 1972 Olympic Games — and the broad base of Munich's industrial structure.

Last year, for example, as the electrical industry was drawn fully into the recession, the motor industry began a recovery. Both events were important for Munich. West Germany's largest electrical concern, Siemens, has been based in the city since the Second World War, and there are about 80 electrical plants there employing around 64,000 people.

The Bavarian capital is also the home of Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, which, while being the smallest of Germany's car makers, had an excellent year in 1975, raising production by 17 per cent and turnover by nearly a third to DM3,256m (2651m).

But it looks as if the recession will prove a decisive point in the development of Munich as elsewhere.

The rate of decline has so far been small when measured against Munich's population of 1.3 million. In 1974 the net outflow of people was around 10,000 and last year 4,500. But the city authorities, having seen the steady shrinking of the biggest German cities over the past few years, are determined to stem its flow.

Under the slogan "The City in Balance", Munich is trying to shift emphasis away from industry and commerce towards the individual.

It is taking a greater interest in the environment and intends to promote public transport systems such as its subway network rather than roads. Towards the end of last year Munich issued a directory of free industrial sites, not with the aim of attracting new industry to the city, but to encourage companies already based there to relocate to its edge.

In an attempt to prevent the city centre from becoming choked, the authorities are trying to establish new centres in outlying areas.

Even though the recession in West Germany now seems to be giving way to an upswing in the

economy, it looks as if for Munich the dynamic growth of the 1960s will remain a thing of the past. In today's conditions it is hard to imagine a development similar to that of the aerospace industry at Ottobrunn, on the city's southern outskirts.

In 1958, when Ludwig Boelkow shifted his plant from Stuttgart to Ottobrunn, he took 350 workers with him. Now Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm's complex in Ottobrunn employs about 2,140 scientists and technicians, and 6,000 workers, most of them highly-qualified.

The authorities today emphasize quality above quantity — a great quality of life for the city's inhabitants and more highly-qualified jobs, rather than simply an expansion of the industrial base.

Two things are running in their favour. Munich is without doubt one of the least mangled of the major German cities. Thanks to the foresight of the city authorities its centre has not been scarred by high-rise office blocks and unlike Frankfurt, it is a pleasant place to be after seven in the evening.

Also, the industry that established itself in Munich and the surrounding area has turned out to be largely advanced technology industry, which will continue to require highly-qualified personnel.

Peter Norman

### Business appointments

## Six board members of NatWest to retire

Six directors of National Westminster Bank are retiring. They are: Mr William Davidson, a deputy chairman; Lord Caccia, Mr Ralph Ellison, Sir Frederick Garner, Mr David Pollock and Mr David Roberts, who will not seek reelection at next month's annual meeting. Mr J. F. Robinson is retiring from the chairmanship of the south-west regional board but remains a regional director.

Sir John Saunders and Mr M. F. Garner have joined the board of Amalgamated Metal Corporation. Sir John will be a non-executive director. Mr Garner will, in due course, be appointed finance director in succession to Mr A. D. Sidding, who is to return to Canada later this year.

Mr George White, joint assistant managing director of Bovis Construction, is to take full charge of the company's expanding overseas operations and sales activities. Mr Reg Clark joins the board with special overseas responsibilities. Mr J. A. D. Sidding, who is to return to Canada later this year, is to take full charge of the company's expanding overseas operations and sales activities.

Mr Eric Le Maître, Mr Roy Hughes and Mr Brian Yeats have joined the board of Rotom and Trecker Marwin.

Mr F. H. Wilson has joined the board of Ferguson Industrial Holdings.

Mr Christopher Waters has been made a director of University Computing Co (Great Britain).

Mr W. Short has been named managing director of J. Blakeborough Sons.

Mr Eric Le Maître, Mr Roy Hughes and Mr Brian Yeats have joined the board of Rotom and Trecker Marwin.

British Leyland has announced details of the new board of directors for its new subsidiary, Leyland Products Group. The board comprises: Mr J. J. Abel, Chairman; Mr F. Clegg, Managing Director; Mr J. Gifford, Sales Director; Mr W. Johnson, Technical Director; Mr R. McKinnon, Works Director; Mr E. J. Watson, Finance.

## Holland's natural gas reserves show decrease

The Hague, March 14. — Holland's natural gas reserves totalled 2,346,300 million cubic metres at January 1, the Ministry of Economic Affairs announced. Two years ago the reserves stood at 2,428,500 million cubic metres.

In a letter accompanying a confidential report to the Dutch Parliament, the ministry said the proven reserves — were 1,751,800 million cubic metres and the unproven reserves 596,500 million cubic metres. Of this, 2,025,900 million cubic metres can be found in Holland's mainland and the remaining 322,400 million cubic metres in the Dutch part of the Continental Shelf.

The ministry said information would be published later this month on the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas in the mainland and Continental Shelf. — AP-Dow Jones.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Teaching children the facts of national life

From Vice-Admiral Sir David Chatterback

Sir, Recent articles and letters in your columns ascribe Britain's economic plight about equally to deficiencies in management, both in industry and within the trade unions, and to deficiencies in government, which is in many ways the same thing. Your correspondents suggest that all this is rooted in the British educational system. If this is correct, I think it is, we had better hurry, because reform may take a generation to produce results. But first one needs to know which parts of the system are at fault.

Certain features of it are outstandingly good, notably those connected with industrial management. Almost unnoticed, we have developed some of the best business schools in the world, an astonishing achievement in 10 years. With the contributions of university departments, regional management centres, polytechnics and other establishments offering management education up to postgraduate level we are certainly better off in this respect than most of our competitors. But we shall not be able to exploit this advantage to the full until a fundamental defect elsewhere in the system is corrected, and nothing less than pedagogic reform on the scale attempted in the last century, and still alas incomplete, will suffice.

This defect is the absence from first, middle and secondary schools of any systematic attempt to teach children how the nation earns its living and how they can earn their own within it. In the process they might also learn that industry and commerce are respectable, as well as essential, and can be exciting and enjoyable; and they might become more resistant to anti-business propaganda at universities and elsewhere. The effectiveness of this propaganda can be attested by those members of the Business Graduates Association who devote their spare time to speaking at universities in an effort to encourage young people to seek a career in industry and commerce.

Would there be time to teach such things to schoolchildren? I think that time must be found, even if it means harder and longer work by both children and teachers. Would it be against the true purposes of education and the best interests of children? I would suggest that it has no choice. If we are not to go comprehensively broke, and not much time.

The lead must come from government. The business schools were set up as a deliberate act of policy. A similar act is urgently needed in the wider field. It might bring to an end the present largely irrelevant argument about the nature of schools, focusing attention instead on what is being taught in them and how it is being taught.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID CHATTERBACK,  
Administrative Director,  
The Business Graduates  
Association Limited,  
87 Jermyn Street,  
London SW1Y 6JD,  
March 5.

## 'Optimum size' in business

From Mr J. W. Dodd

Sir, On February 4 you were kind enough to publish my letter on "Optimum Size of Firms". I should like to thank you for doing so, and through you, those who answered my questions, both through the medium of your columns and to me privately. It is obvious from this correspondence and Mr Wood's letter (March 2) that there is a point in the size of firms beyond which efficiency, profitability and harmony in industrial relations begin to deteriorate.

Efficiency appears to be at its best in smaller firms because the responsibility level is much nearer the shop floor, committees have not proliferated and the proportion of people (in relation to the total work force) who can say "yes", and mean it, is much larger than in a large integrated company. It would appear that, although there is little difference in output per head between the small and large concerns, capital expenditure per head is higher in the large firms. Thus, in general, the products of the small and medium sized firms are more competitive, a very vital factor when success in world's

markets is so essential to our economy.

All the correspondents seem to agree that industrial relations are very much better in small firms because the structure of authority is such that, in relationships between management and men, differences which arise are resolved much more easily and rapidly. Therefore there is less chance of disputes getting out of hand, negotiations becoming protracted and involved causing needless loss of production.

It is therefore obvious that, at a time when competition in world markets is so keen and when the "pundits" tell us that there are signs of a revival in world trade, every avenue must be explored to ensure that our goods are produced at a competitive price by a work force that is both efficient and happy. It seems to me the "optimum size" is one of those avenues. How good to hear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is encouraging the development of small factories in rural areas.

Yours truly,  
J. W. DODD,  
14 The Elms,  
Colyton,  
Colyton, Devon.

## The building societies and old houses

From Mr W. J. R. Sir, Mr Knight's letter (25 Feb) fails to say whether the Building Societies should expect to restrict their advance to those offering poor returns on the profit-making "successful trading".

The BSA claim 10 of their loans is granted to purchase dwellings built before the proportion of 1 sale that were built 1. Moreover, what advantages make on sales, if they will come at all? They have 90 per cent. But valuation. The no usually left to find 2 to 25 per cent of the price.

Mr Knight really. I am naive as well readers if he hope believe building societies just to discontinue advice and I learn how many of them can "pay out" pounds on demand" can why are three a normally required draws of more than thousands of pounds rather than by cheques.

Yours faithfully,  
W. J. R. SHEPHERD,  
2 The Albany,  
Woodford Green,  
Essex,  
March 8.

And do many people can "pay out" pounds on demand" can why are three a normally required draws of more than thousands of pounds rather than by cheques.

Yours faithfully,  
W. J. R. SHEPHERD,  
2 The Albany,  
Woodford Green,  
Essex,  
March 8.

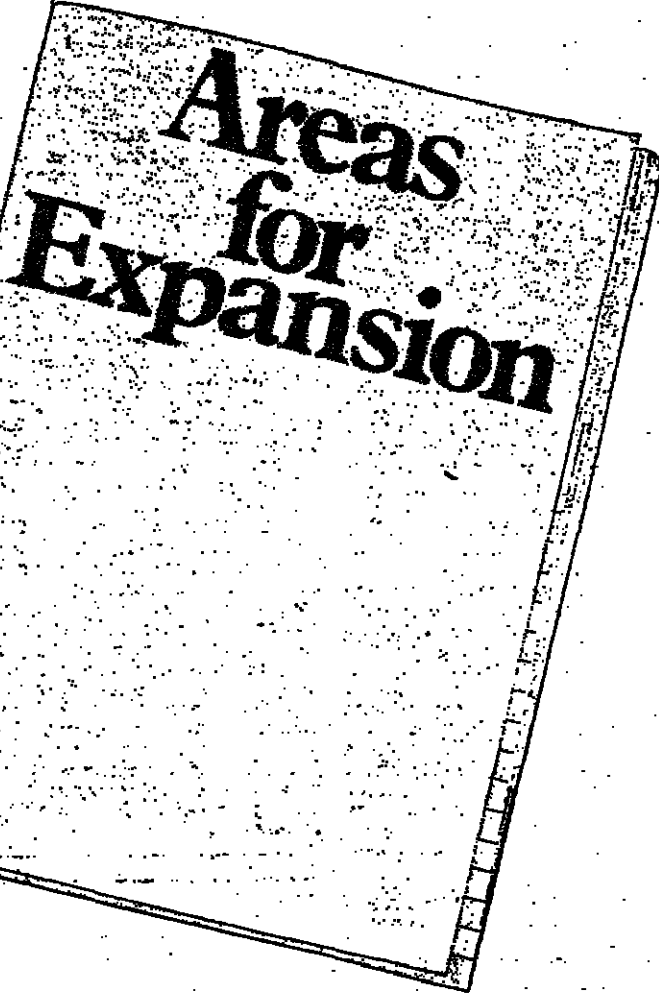
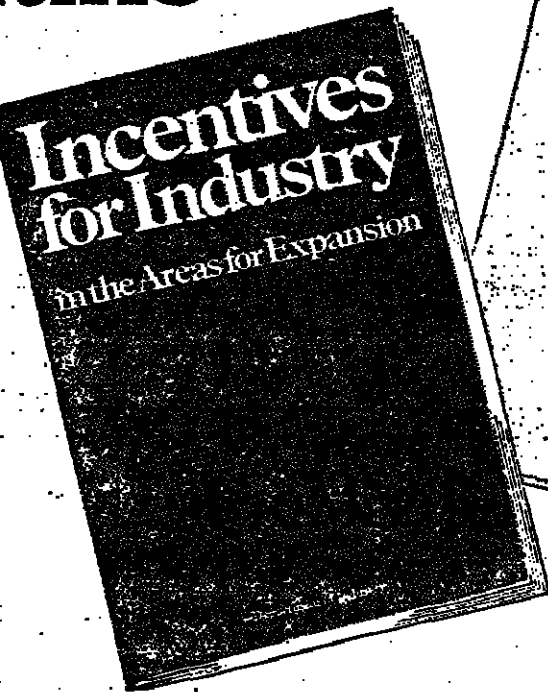
## A lesson on hotel developer

From Mr Shaun Stein Sir, I did not make a contribution to the assertion that the hotels to be built were not built or which were built with only a subsidy.

Mr Fraser should have pursued his line to its conclusion, which were fertile HDI scheme form tourist pond was not to hold them all: and none of the rest as they would have balance of nature disturbed by resort insensitization. Motion is best left to efforts of the male.

Yours sincerely,  
SEAN STEWART  
The Old House,  
Willards Hill,  
Eggingham,  
East Sussex, TN19 7  
March 11.

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# Something in the centre...

The Stratford Centre is a logical place to move to — a view emphasised by the fact that the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York has taken a lease on approximately 100,000 sq ft of modern air conditioned office accommodation for their new administrative headquarters. This view has been endorsed by the top retailers throughout the country, as the shopping centre is now fully let.

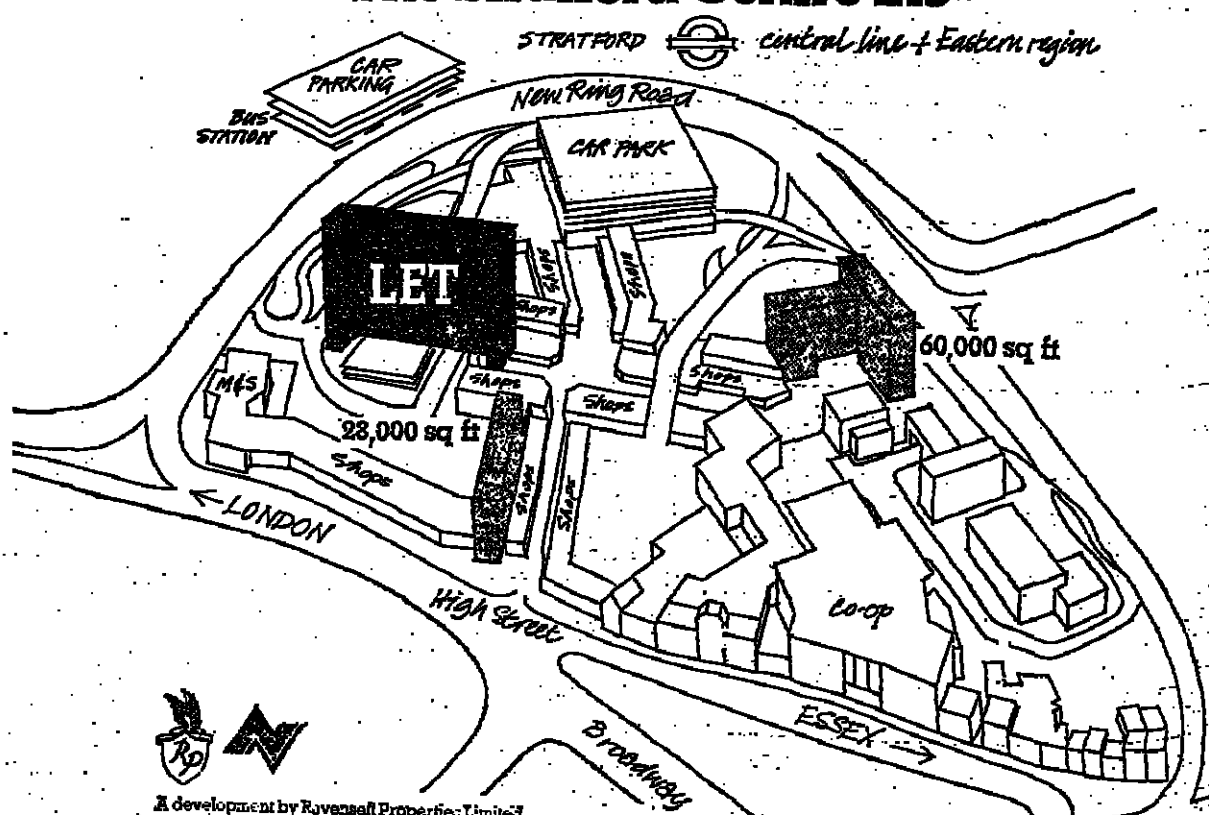
The centre which has been developed by Ravensell Properties Limited in partnership with the London Borough of Newham has transformed this part of East London and the Stratford Centre has consolidated this area into a major Commercial Community Centre

which is on the fringe of the city just 12 minutes from the Bank of England.

The Stratford Underground (Central Line) and main line British Rail Eastern Region Stations together with the Bus Station which all have a direct entrance from the complex, provide exceptional public transport facilities to all parts of Central London and Essex.

The two remaining office blocks providing a total of approximately 38,000 sq ft of good quality air-conditioned office accommodation are now ready for immediate occupation either together or in separate buildings of approximately 60,000 and 28,000 sq ft respectively.

## The Stratford Centre E15



A development by Ravensell Properties Limited  
(Principal Subsidiary of The Land Securities Investment Trust Limited)  
in Partnership with the London Borough of Newham

Hillier Parker  
May & Rowden  
11 Grosvenor St, London W1A 2BT 01-629 7666

Victor Behrens  
Sandhurst & Co  
12 Harley St, W1N 2AE 01-636 2491



## BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Wall Street's new glamour stocks

Dow Jones Industrial is making heavy weather quering the 1,000 barrier. It was back down to 887.64, and for every Street bull who thinks the it is now poised to surge 100 there is another to that it has come up fast (mostly this year after months of sideways lurching 800-860 range, and that use for consolidation is a order.

disagreements are on rather than on funds, however. There is questioning that the it is still in a strong bull albeit now perhaps a one. The uncertainty second half of last year from the realization that economic upturn in mid-represented one-off stock rise rather than real re-ig.

the recovery looks much sustainable. In January orders were up by 1.9 at after a 0.5 per cent in December, and the ment of Commerce of leading indicators was 2.2 per cent. In February employment was falling from 7.8 to 7.6 at after a 0.3 per cent in January. Wholesale prices down 0.5 per cent, and sales up 1.6 per cent.

remain one or two to surmount. There is a sign yet of long-term pick-up in bank borrowing, in the short-term, that has proved itself to be vulnerable to fears the Federal Reserve is to engineer a bout of rate, and hence higher rates, to meet its money targets.

meanwhile, a striking of the market's ments has been the fall from grace of the glamour stocks. proved such splendiders in the last bull. Admittedly IBM is at a high, but the real it has been in basic sectors, such as tex-tycetic fibres, paper, ural machinery, machine and i.e. computers, reformers of all over the weeks have been toy count stores, picking up profits of the evidence and sales are again

contrast the list of worst market showines in the weeks features, such as coal and oil-includ-ing high-flying offshore group—the New York still suffering the ick New York City's lower their prices. is provisions, breweries, fertilizers and comeries. scantly food stocks have the category of omme z the greatest relative

ty values  
jective  
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building is actually erty valuations are as a subjective as a sci-ncise. And yet por-tions rather than "projected rental in-vest reports, profits s, have traditions, en as the yardstick of ty company's perform-angers of putting asset above revenue were lustrated last week by spe of Amalgams, and Property, and the also highlights just ective the whole value-ness really is.

book assets of 144p a anated into nothing overnight by the chemy of transforming

ch is the ban by Vel, France's woman of Health, on smoking neurs on television and cinemas, on hoardings orting events (except not motor racing) the Paris equiva-lent Avenue 2. Only it seems, of the t spent on all adver- France every year.

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talk  
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the group from a "going concern" to a break-up situation. The company's £208m portfolio, valued in 1973 with develop-ments at cost, proved to be worth less than its £124m bor- rowings. And even after allow- ing for the £50m of sales com- pleted before the liquidation, the financial review which con- vided ALP's directors and creditors that it should cease trading, must have been pre- pared on the basis of a 35 to 40 per cent discount to the book value of the portfolio.

unduly heavily on those who hold assets for long periods and is so reliant on those who hold for very short periods, and over the coming year I propose to review the incidence of capital gains tax."

Since then there have been a number of further hints that the incidence of tax on long-term gains may be reduced, particularly in view of the over- whelming burden it can create in conjunction with capital transfer tax.

Whether or not the Chan- cellor will in fact make changes next month remains to be seen. Some in the City feel that nothing will be changed, but there are others who are becoming increasingly con- cerned that there could be some fairly peral changes in the taxation of short-term gains.

At worst, these would involve a return to the system whereby short-term gains were treated as income and, accordingly, taxed at the investor's marginal rate of income tax.

Even given that the recent high rate of inflation is on the wane, such a move would still seem to be abhorrently oppressive and counter-productive. But that does not mean to say that, if one is talking about horse- trading, a small rise in the flat rate would be totally unaccept- able. Ideally, however, the other side of the bargain should contain concessions not merely on the reduction in the rate of tax on long-term gains but also on the rate of stamp duty.

As far as the reduction in the rate of tax on longer-term gains goes, it is important to remember that gains of any kind arise for two reasons—either a change in the supply/ demand situation or, in the majority of cases, a change in the general price level. In other words, anyone who bought assets (other than those exempted from capital gains tax) in, say, 1970 and has since seen the price of those assets rise no faster than the Retail Price Index would, on disposal of those assets, still find himself with a gains tax bill.

Certainly, it can be argued that the purchaser of non-monetary assets would still have done better than the man who simply left his money in a current account at his bank or even put it in a building society. But, in such a case, comfort and hardly the point.

Indexation would be an obvious way of dealing with the problem, but, equally obviously, its implications (and administrative costs) would be such that the Government will continue to shy away from it as long as possible.

The alternative, then, would seem to be a considerably lower rate of tax, perhaps according to the length of the "hold" and incorporating a higher exemption threshold than the present £500 a year of realizations.

Tricentrol  
Financing  
Thistle  
All being well Tuesday should see the announcement of de- tails of the £50m borrowings, which oil exploration group Tricentrol is raising to finance the development of its 9.1 per cent stake in the Thistle field. The deal is one of a series in which North Sea second- licers are now raising more cash.

In this case, the money will be used to repay bridging loans as well as to finance the group's share of continuing expendi- ture on the field.

An extension of the Govern- ment's guarantees in respect of the group's borrowings could well be announced at the same time. And details of the arrangement with the group are likely to come out shortly.

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The French Ministry of Com- merce now makes compulsory the use of French in most business transactions, even to the extent of involving a 1905 fraud law.

Is Andorra in the Pyrenees in danger of losing its privileged position as a tax haven? According to information reach- ing us from Paris, residents in the mini state could soon be faced with having to pay income tax to help cover a budget de- ficit of 150m pesetas this year.

Up to now Andorra has got by very nicely, charging you meet- ing 80 per cent of its income needs through import duties and making up the remainder through low local taxes.

Ironically the state's lure as

## Wanted: a link between tax liabilities and investment

Hugh Stephenson

When the Chancellor presents his Budget next month he will have to deal with the concession on stocks for the purposes of corporation tax which he first introduced as a panic measure in November 1974.

First, since the result of the con- cession has been that companies have been building up substantial deferred tax liabilities, he has to find some way of neutralizing them in companies accounts. The combined effect of the concession has been so substantial that there can now be no question of the deferred liabilities being paid in full.

Secondly, the Chancellor has to decide how the concession, designed in a rough and ready way to take account of inflation in measuring taxable profits, is to be continued permanently. For all sorts of practical and political reasons the Chancellor

will not be eager to declare a general amnesty on all such deferred liabilities, present and future.

That is a special problem for this Chancellor, this time. But Mr Healey also faces a problem that has plagued all his recent predecessors. It is that the rate of investment in the British economy is dangerously low. Under the last government, Mr Heath felt and expressed a keen sense of personal betrayal because British industry failed to invest even after he had publicly committed the economy to a sus- tained burst of hyper-expansion.

By the time that the bottlenecks were appearing in the second half of 1973 and early 1974, inflation had become a bold that industry was thinking more of survival and pro- tecting cash than of investment. This time round, therefore, the investment backlog will probably be that bit larger.

None of the past fiscal and other

tricks seem to have had much effect. The switch by the Conservatives from investment grants to investment allow- ances was based on the theory that a subsidy based on the tax system would give the greatest advantage to the most profitable. The previous investment grants had been based on the theory that the industrial decision-takers are more influenced by immediately visible cash.

Since none of these changes made any appreciable change to the real world, past evidence would seem to support the theory that the only sig- nificant factor in the investment equation is actual or imminent shortage of capacity. Since, with our postwar economic cycles, there have been relatively few years of widespread capacity shortage, this may go far to explain alone the low level of new investment.

Equally, in the past, the idea has been regularly advanced that some- thing modelled on the Swedish invest-

ment incentive scheme might break out of this trough. There, companies may avoid corporate taxation on part of their profits by paying them into special investment accounts on con- dition that they are only spent at times selected by the government to iron out an investment slump.

Whatever the theoretical attractions of such a system, the problem for this country has been that it can only be introduced on the upswing of an investment cycle; which we have never really had. It is now, however, being suggested that someone of an inge- nious turn of mind could devise a system that linked both of Mr Healey's problems.

Since companies have effectively, since the end of 1974, been allowed to defer substantial amounts of their cor- poration tax bills, that concession might be made permanent in some way that was linked to their invest- ment programmes between now and some fixed future date.

## The delicate matter of who is fit and proper

Anthony Rowley

than a government department might be the better arbiter of professional fitness in this con- text. The criterion was the "Caesar's wife" one that an experienced businessman might apply to judging the reliability of individuals and not a "nice appreciation of the legal rules of evidence. I would have been wholly unwilling to allow the Judiciary to enter into what is basically a function of the Administration or the Executive."

In practice the Insurance Division of the Department of Trade appears to have trodden this path of having to make character judgment with extreme caution, both in the sense of being scrupulous in its investigations of individuals and by preserving a high degree of confidentiality in that sensitive area.

The division has divided the fit and proper person criterion into four sub-criteria, the first three of which are part subjective, part objective in character. They cover "incen- tive capacity", the sense that someone running an insurance company has not the proper knowledge or experience, although here the company is viewed as a whole to see whether others in key posi- tions do have such knowl- edge and experience.

A "bad record" in the sense of a prior conviction for fraud sounds fairly straightforward, although prior convictions are not always easy to trace and some remarkably crooked indi- viduals have tried to enter the insurance business. A third criterion is "irresponsibility" in the sense of someone's making misleading statements or claims about his company.

He thought that suggestions to the effect that the Bill's provisions would deprive an individual of his livelihood were exaggerated. "We are not hounding a man out of a profession; we are saying to him, 'There are reasons why in our judgment we should not like you to be in charge of the most important financial figure in an insurance company, perhaps an actuary, might be unable to stand up to a dominant invest- ment manager and prudent direction of the company may suffer in consequence. In another capacity, or another company this man might prove a fit and proper incumbent."

However, in its examination of persons running or propos- ing to run insurance com- panies the Insurance Division has not been asked to make criminal convictions (other than those for fraud already men- tioned), and here some private

observations of civil servants are revealing. In a case quite unrelated to Indemnity Guarantee it was "coinciden- tal" that a man whose in- surance company eventually ran into trouble was known to have been convicted earlier for attempting to defraud the rail- ways but "coincidences" hap- pen too frequently, and the facts show that people with such "character weaknesses tend to associate with bad companies."

Herein lies a dilemma for the department. Does it attempt to remove a man whose previous record sug- gests that he may not be a fit and proper person to run an insurance company or does it leave him in that position until perhaps his company goes on to the rocks? Either way the department is criticized.

Fortunately only about 10 character weaknesses tend to be reviewed under the fit and proper person criterion and that, considering the fact that the department's 120 insurance staff are monitoring thousands of people in 800 registered in- surance companies is perhaps some source of comfort. The department has no power to order the removal of an "unfit" person, but as it has powers to stop his company taking on new business if it does not go voluntarily this amounts to almost the same thing.

Most people served with notice that the department considers them unfit, go quietly. It would appear, par- ticularly if they are managers, when their company does not have to be informed of the official action against its servant. In the case of a chief executive or controller, though, the company does have to be informed.

If the person concerned is an owner of the company, clearly it is not so easy for him to go quietly. At all events the Department of Trade stresses that it tries to preserve the utmost confi- dentiality throughout the pro- cedure and, even if a "stop" notice is issued against a com- pany because an "unfit" per- son will not or cannot leave it, the company does not have to be informed of the grounds for the stop. This is perhaps a valid counterweight to the demands for explanations when stop orders are published generally, as they have to be by law.

Such confidentiality, it is argued in Whitehall, would not be assured if the action were a judicial instead of executive one. And someone who feels that he has been wrongfully dismissed can appeal to the courts for a ruling that the department has acted ultra vires through the Parlia- mentary Commissioner, via an MP, on the grounds of malad- ministration.

## Migrant workers on the Comecon trail

Czechoslovakia has breached the barrier that separates the labour-hungry economies of Eastern Europe from the large pools of unemployed man- power elsewhere on the Continent. An agreement signed in Prague by Markos Spanos, the Minister of Labour of Cyprus, earlier this month provides for 1,500 Cypriot workers to be employed in Czechoslovakia, with scope for more in the future.

Attempts to lure "guest workers" to Eastern Europe instead of the western indus- trialized countries have regu- larly foundered, until now, on the inability of these workers to transmit their earnings to their families at home, as they do in the West. This has re- forced whatever misgivings they may have had about work- ing in a communist country— misgivings especially strong

are higher and paid in freely convertible currency. Although in addition to the more than one million Yugoslav workers in Western Europe there are over half a million unemployed at home, the only Yugoslav ones seen in Eastern Europe until now have been construc- tion men sent to carry out projects being completed by Yugo- slav companies.

The agreement between Prague and Belgrade provides for an initial 3,000 to 5,000 Yugoslav workers to be em- ployed directly in Czechoslovakia, with housing, social services and schooling for their children laid on by their hosts.

Several East European coun- tries besides Czechoslovakia, such as East Germany, Hung- ary and Bulgaria, could make use of the southern European labour pool. Hungary has made repeated overtures to Belgrade in this connection, and Bulgaria has arrangements for the ter- porary employment of Cypriots on at least construction projects.

The idea of a free migration of labour within Eastern Europe is favoured by many economists there, but besides being seen as effec- tively negating a man's consti- tutional right to employment in his own country, it also comes up against formidable bureau- cratic obstacles.

Even more important, it could play havoc with the less efficient economies of the area by siphoning off their often large but hidden labour resources to countries that can offer higher pay. This would in the end prove a salutary process, but the intervening period would be too much like a vast capitalist-type shake-out for Comecon regimes to com- plement.

Indeed a free migration of labour from enterprise to enterprise in search of higher pay within a single country, with the aim of reducing the wastage of manpower that is crucially responsible for East- ern Europe's present labour shortages, would be too much of a factor for chaos in even such a flexible economy as that of Hungary to be allowed beyond an experimen- tal period.

This leaves the manpower reserves of southern Europe as a very desirable source of labour—if only the Comecon countries can find the hard currency, or the right exchange arrangements, to make their job offers competi- tive enough with those of the West.

Paul Neuberg

## Shortages

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## Business Diary in Europe: Smoke signals • Franglais lives!

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René and Margaret Ledesert: le bare minimum, but franglais all the same.

"franglais," the anglo-French jargon in which a lot of busi- ness is conducted.

Now, at last, something has been done, and the riposte comes appropriately enough from a business quarter.

Whitbread, the British brewers who have over 70 pubs in France, perhaps unwittingly provided the platform with the award in Paris last week of the first of their new Whit- bread Awards for the Promo- tion of Franco-British Coopera- tion.

Normally this sort of event is of little interest; to anybody other than the participants, but

on this occasion, the £1,000 prize went to a couple of pro- francis lexicographers, René and Margaret Ledesert.

Giving his audience in Paris a "general picture" of René Ledesert said that the French-English part of their Harp's New Standard French and English Dictionary they had introduced the mini- mum number of examples "so that it is helpful to busi- nesspeople and tourists."

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Up to now Andorra has got by very nicely, charging you meet- ing 80 per cent of its income needs through import duties and making up the remainder through low local taxes.

Ironically the state's lure as

a tax haven is said to be one of the reasons for the rise in gov- ernment expenditure and the budget deficit. To cope with a population explosion caused by an influx of foreigners Andorra's police force had to be increased to 26 from five in the good old days.

## Taking stock

Karl Marx would probably have turned in his grave at Highgate had he known that a high ranking delegation from the Italian Communist Party would spend seven and a half hours visiting the Milan Stock Exchange.

"Very fruitful" was the comment of a stock exchange spokesman, who said that from 11 o'clock till half past six—including lunch in the bourse building—"We talked not at all about politics but a great deal about stock mar- kets."

"A positive impression" was the reaction of Luciano Barca, who headed the delegation. Without wishing to appear immodest, he added, he thought his hosts had had a positive impression too of the party's attitude.

Besides Barca, the other members of the delegation on this first official visit by the Italian Communists to the bourse, were the regional secretary for Lombardy, two members of Parliament, and an official of the party's planning staff.

The stock exchange spokes- man even said that the visit was one of a "get to know us" series initiated by Urbano Aleni, chairman of the bourse, to invite all parties represented in Parliament, representatives

of trade unions, and local authorities. Groups from the Republican and Socialist parties have already been, while those from another capacity, such as Social Democrats, Neo-Fascists, MSI and the trade union confeder- ations are expected soon.

## Bitter pill

There are some red faces at the Berlymont, the European Commission's headquarters in Brussels, where Eurocrats are ruefully admitting that they have been short-changed by several big sugar companies fined last year for violating competition rules and that there is probably very little they can do about it.

The fines were expressed by the Commission in units of account, the embryo Euro-currency in which EEC trans- actions are conducted. Unfor- tunately, it forgot to specify the national currency in which the fines should actually be paid. By paying in depreciated Italian lira the companies were able effectively to reduce their fines by almost half.

For political reasons, the unit of account is still calcu- lated on the basis of 1971 par- ties. This means that, although the Italian currency has actually depreciated by some 45 per cent in the interim, one unit of account is still worth no more lira now than it was five years ago—namely 625.

Thus, in the case of one French company, the intended value of its fine of 100,000 units of account was 555,000 French francs. But by paying in lira at the present rate of exchange, the company reduced the penalty to no more than 340,000 francs.

## THE SCOTTISH EASTERN INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

The Fifty-first Annual General Meeting of The Scottish Eastern Investment Trust Limited will be held on Monday 5th April 1976 at the offices of the Company, 29 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Mr. A. Logan McClure (the Chairman) presiding.

The following are extracts from the Directors' Report for the year to 31st January 1976—

**REVENUE**—The fall in Total Revenue from £3,491,232 to £3,325,054 is due to the movement of funds out of high interest bearing sterling and dollar deposits into equities. After charging interest on borrowed money, management expenses and taxation, the revenue available for distribution amounts to £1,713,268 compared with £1,775,479 previously.

**DIVIDEND**—The Directors recommend a final dividend of 2.125p per Ordinary Share which, with the interim dividend, makes 3.00p for the year, compared with 2.90p last year. After pay- ment of the dividend the revenue carry forward is increased by £50,180.

**VALUATION**—At the year-end, the total net assets attributable to Ordinary Shares was £78,217,775 compared with £50,630,426 last year. Cash on Deposit of £3,582,942 is represented by £1,890,000 in Sterling and the Sterling equiva- lent of U.S. \$2,152,134 at 2.0296 and where applicable, 67½ per cent Premium. Based on these figures, the Net Asset Value of an Ord- inary Share was 146p compared with 96p a year ago.

At 31st January 1976, 92.4 per cent of the funds was invested in equities with 42.0 per cent of the total in North America and a further 7.9 per cent in other overseas countries. 4.2 per cent was held in Cash Deposits. During the year there was a small movement of funds from North America to Japan. Apart from this, changes in the geographical distribution were mainly the result of market movements.

**OUTLOOK**—As the year progressed it became clear that the stringent monetary policy adopted during 1974 in the U.S.A., instead of price and wage controls, was having its desired effect on the domestic economy. As a result many of the excesses of the previous two years have been eliminated, the dollar has become less vul- nerable, and the chances for a sustainable business recovery in the free world have improved.

In the United Kingdom lower world interest rates, lower commodity prices, and the Govern- ment's anti-inflation controls have, at least temporarily, restored a measure of confidence in industry. Prospects in this country, however, still appear very uncertain. Many problems remain to be solved, not the least of these being the lack of any real incentive for saving and long term investment by individuals in British industry.

After the sharp rise in equity prices in Wall Street and London a setback will not be sur- prising and it is considered prudent to hold a small percentage of funds on deposit to take advantage of any downturn.

From recent estimates and forecasts it appears that there should be a considerable improve- ment in company profits in the U.S.A. in 1976. For the U.K. and other parts of the world the outcome is much less predictable but it will be a disappointment if there is not some increase in our gross income in the current year. The present intention is to reduce the disparity in dividends by increasing the interim due in October from 0.875p to 1p, but at this stage it should not be assumed that the total dividend for 1976/77 will be higher.

## THE YEAR IN BRIEF

	1976	1975
Total Revenue	£3,325,054	£3,491,232
Earnings per Ordinary Share	3.10p	3.24p
Paid per Ordinary Share	3.00p	2.90p
Total Net Assets attributable to Ordinary Shares	£78,217,775	£50,630,426
Net asset value of each Ordinary Share		
Prior charges at par	148p	96p
Prior charges at market value	155p	104p
Number of Ordinary Shareholders	10,200	10,200



## Price Code costs food industry 20,000 jobs

By Hugh Clayton  
More than 20,000 jobs had been lost in the food processing industry in the past year through the operation of the Price Code, Mr. Ronald Halsey, president of the Food Manufacturers' Federation said yesterday.

He was sure that labour would continue to be shed this year as long as the code was maintained. He spoke at the fifth national conference of the Federation, held at the Ministry of Agriculture, told delegates: Several of the measures which successive governments have found it necessary to take to safeguard the economy and the interests of the nation as a whole—particularly price policy—have of course borne very heavily on the food industry.

Mr. Anthony O'Reilly, president and chief operating officer of H. J. Heinz, said that margins of food processors in Britain inhibited investment. He told delegates earlier: "We in the Heinz company would be reluctant to consider major investment in the United Kingdom because of our concern about the devaluing pound."

Mr. Halsey said the £5 limit on wages had led to settlements of 15 to 20 per cent in the industry. That was lower than in retailing, but higher than in the rest of manufacturing industry.

"It has led to settlements higher than they would otherwise have been. It has put costs up quite significantly."

## Leyland doubts switch to Renault by one of its Japanese dealers

By Clifford Webb  
British Leyland International, the company responsible for all the group's exports, last night discounted reports that Capital Enterprise Ltd, one of its main dealers in Japan was switching to Renault because the British company was withdrawing the Mini from the Japanese market.

A spokesman said: "It is a most unlikely development. To the best of our knowledge Renault are similarly unable to meet the latest Japanese emission controls without investing disproportionately large sums of money to modify the Renault 5."

A Renault spokesman said yesterday that the company had been in touch with Capital

Enterprise on a possible dealer network for its cars in Japan, but no decision had yet been taken.

Fewer than 700 French cars were sold in 1975 and most were made by Citroën SA, he said. The Leyland spokesman said the Mini was being withdrawn because a policy decision had been made to concentrate on expensive luxury cars like the Jaguar, which had more profit potential in a sector of the market where the Japanese were weakest.

Leyland has only sold 3,000 Minis in Japan since it began exporting them several years ago.

Reports from Tokyo yesterday said Britain was very critical of Japanese emission controls—now the toughest in the world—and regarded them as "non-tariff trade barriers".

Japanese motor industry sources feared retaliatory measures against their exports to Britain, which last year totalled 123,000 vehicles.

The Japanese Transport Ministry has granted a temporary concession to importers of vehicles manufactured before April 1 this year will not have to meet the 1975 emission standards which apply to Japanese cars. Only one Volkswagen car and eight American cars—three Fords and five General Motors—have so far passed the 1975 tests.

## Gallaher allowed price rise of 0.23pc

Gallaher, whose brands include the Benson and Brides range of cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco, have been allowed a 0.23 per cent price increase by the Price Commission.

A decision is to be made to bring in selective increases on some products.

The Commission rejected a 7.7 per cent increase projected by Hertz Rent-a-Car and Daimler Hire. A proposed 7.1 per cent increase in Hertz truck rental, and a 9 per cent increase in road haulage charges by Tate & Lyle Transport were also rejected.

Trust Houses Forte had a 12.06 per cent increase for hotel accommodation and catering clipped by 2.33 per cent, and Crest Hotels secured a modified increase of 2.68 per cent.

Altogether, in February 18 price increases were rejected and 21 were withdrawn. Nine distributors agreed price reductions totalling £2.01m to eliminate excess profits.

## February drop in van and truck sales

A drop of almost 18 per cent in sales of trucks and vans in the United Kingdom was recorded last month compared to last year. Total registrations according to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders were 17,077, of which foreign manufacturers took 12,15 per cent.

British Leyland and Ford increased their market shares to 33 and 30 per cent respectively. Vauxhall's Bedford sales dropped from 20.6 to 18.3 per cent of the market although at the heavy end (three-and-a-half tons and over) Bedford led the field with 1,079 sales.

Volkswagen headed the league table for imports with 422 sales.

## Catering turnover up

Catering turnover in the quarter to the end of January was 17 per cent up on the same period last year, according to statistics, not seasonally adjusted, from the Department of Industry. Seasonally adjusted figures showed a 3 per cent increase.

## French jobless fall

French unemployment declined 3.9 per cent in February, with the unadjusted number of job seekers totalling 978,000, down from 1,017,400 in January but 27 per cent above a year ago. Vacancies declined slightly to 110,000. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the jobless total was 925,000.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Golden handshake an emotive social issue

From Colonel C. de Lisle  
Sir, The trouble about the golden handshake controversy is that it has become, not surprisingly in view of its emotive nature, an emotive social issue instead of, as it should be, a purely legal matter with compensation for loss of office seen to be fair.

I think all will agree, save the very biased, that if for any reason, and no fault of his or her own, any employee is dismissed, redundancy or otherwise, then that employee, whether weekly wage earner or chairman, is entitled to some fair financial compensation for his loss of livelihood, or loss of office. In that case the calculation should be how best to determine the correct amount of compensation legally due.

A simple annuity due calculation can be employed to correct legal compensation, no more or less; not, as perhaps some may cynically think, an amount decided by an envious or friendly codicilator, nor as a bribe to prevent disturbing future resources concerning the company.

In passing it might be remembered that the higher the compensation, the higher the tax burden falling on the recipient, so the benefit of the Exchequer in particular and, in due course, to us all in general, I am perhaps fortunate in never having been involved, or likely to be, in any such arrangements.

Sir, Yours faithfully,  
C. DE LISLE,  
Rahley,  
Ridge,  
Hartfordshire, EN6 3LX.  
February 28.

## Credibility of payment figures

From Mr Peter L. Hardie  
Sir, Reading the Business yesterday in more detail than usual, thanks to a British train delay, I was amused that in the balance sheet statement released by the Treasury there was a balancing item in the table of £1,020m; about the currency deficit and capital outflow of for the year.

If differences of this sort occur in such statements, it is a wonder whether any ability is to be ascribed to the items in the table, adjustment to cover the item and until the once can be resolved an amount which is recast in the balance sheet currency reserves at the year; although it is not stated in the table. On the other hand, accountants should study statements designed to be accurate.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER L. HARDIE,  
Reform Club,  
Fell Mall,  
London, SW1V 5EW.  
March 10.

## Fresh view on accounting for rising prices

From Mr W. Walton  
Sir, It now appears that all the excitement about accounting for rising prices is expressed as two simple points.

Firstly, if it is clear that outlays or assets, including cash, are replaced in purchases, then there is no gain; the estimated "repurchase" price is too high—by a loss on cash held—the loss on holding cash is allowed for, and the loss is a separate matter.

If outlays or assets are financed by a loan then, as "historical" cost is throughout, the gains picked up. How gains are picked up is another matter.

Yours sincerely,  
W. WALTON,  
90 Sandhill Oval,  
Leeds LS17 8EE.  
March 12.

## Cambridge Design Centre's future uncertain

Doubts concerning the future of the Government's Computer-Aided Design Centre at Cambridge have not been resolved by recent parliamentary statements.

The uncertainties are based mainly on the question of how much government support for computer-aided design should be directly to industry and how much into a central organization such as the CAD Centre.

Last month Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, said no decision had yet been taken on the future workload or number of employees at the Cambridge centre.

Earlier this month, in another parliamentary reply, Mr Kaufman said the estimated expenditure on CAD projects launched by the department's requirements boards in the present financial year was £850,000, of which £330,000 would be spent in 1975-76.

In addition, he said, the estimated expenditure in 1975-

## Computer news

76 for CAD projects launched by the boards in previous years was £830,000.

As well as the requirements boards which deal with research and development (including computer-aided design) for specific industries, Mr Kaufman confirmed, there was in addition "a chief scientist's requirements board, especially convened as the need arises (which) deals with those CAD projects that have application to industry generally or to sectors not covered by other boards."

This ad hoc board, it has been unofficially reported, had recommended a run-down in the activity of the Cambridge centre.

Freehand terminal  
The National Research Development Corporation is seeking a manufacturer to exploit under licence the CHIT (Cheap Input Terminal) device, developed at the National Physical Laboratory.

This provides input to computer systems by freehand writing or drawing on a sensitive surface.

M & S may switch  
Marks & Spencer store group, which for many years has used the services of Baric Computing Services in preference to running its own computer department, may reverse this policy.

According to a spokesman for the group, M&S is now discussing with International Computers whether the extent of the group's computer applications make it sensible to establish an in-house computer department.

## Arabs confer in Abu Dhabi on petrochemicals

From Ann Fyfe  
Dubai, March 15  
The second Arab petrochemicals conference opens in Abu Dhabi tomorrow to study a total of 62 documents and research papers. Lasting one week, the conference will devote 10 sessions to a discussion of the development of the petrochemicals sector in the Arab world.

About 350 delegates are attending, representing the industrial Arab countries, the specialized agencies of the Arab League, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries and national oil institutes from several major industrialized countries.

## Gulf-BP strike natural gas on Sulawesi

British Petroleum and Gulf Oil have made three potentially commercial natural gas discoveries in the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, formerly the Celebes.

The two companies have been drilling in the western part of the island under a production sharing contract with Pertamina, the Indonesian state oil company.

BP said three of the four wells drilled by Gulf in separate geological features have yielded gas at rates of between 3.5 and 4.0 million cubic feet a day through half inch bottom hole and surface chokes at between depths of 1,950 and 2,624 feet.

## Infonet in Europe

Infonet, the information network designed and operated in the United States by Computer Sciences Corporation, is being extended into Europe.

Communications equipment for Infonet in Europe—based on links from Oakbrook to various European cities via Brussels—will be supplied by Computer And Systems Engineering (CASE), Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

Kenneth Owen

## 2,900 club formed

A club has been formed to provide a forum for those with



## Commercial Lawyer

Our Client, the Head Office of a major international Industrial Group based in the West Midlands, wishes to appoint a lawyer to handle a variety of commercial and company work.

Aged around 30 with some years' experience in the industrial/commercial field the person appointed must have sound experience in the negotiating and completion of licence and trading agreements, company acquisitions etc. He/she will be actively involved in a variety of projects for operating units within the Group and should, therefore, be able to lead negotiations and communicate effectively with both company executives and members of the legal profession including overseas lawyers.

The salary will be commensurate with experience and will not be a constraint to the appointment of the right person. The range of fringe benefits which include an excellent contributory pension and free life assurance scheme are those that you would expect of a major group and substantial assistance will be given towards relocation expenses where appropriate.

Please write giving full but concise career and personal profile and stating the names of any organisation to whom your letter may not be sent to:

B. M. Doyle, Selection Consultant (Ref. 715).

## Whites

Whites Recruitment Limited 72 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1SJ.  
Offices/Associates: Amsterdam, Bristol, Brussels, Düsseldorf, Leeds, Manchester and Wolverhampton.

## CUMBRIA MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

### CLERK TO THE JUSTICES

CARLISLE CITY AND WIGTON

Petty Sessions Divisions

CLERK TO CUMBRIA MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

TRAINING OFFICER

CLERK TO CUMBRIA COMPENSATION AUTHORITY

The undersigned Holder of the above offices retires on the 30th June, 1976.

The Committee invite applications from those qualified under Section 20 of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1949, for the appointment of Clerk to the Justices of the two Divisions. The successful candidate would be considered by the Committee the further offices of Clerk to the Committee and Training Officer and the Cumbria Compensation Authority would be invited favourably to consider the Applicant for its vacant office.

The Carlisle Court sits in 3 divisions daily and the Wigton Court once weekly. The office is situated in Carlisle, Office and Court accommodation is first-class and the Clerk would have the support of a most efficient, loyal and mature staff. Relationships with Justices, the Committee and the Cumbria County Council and its offices are agreeably harmonious.

The salary for the combined Clerkship will be within the total scale £8,133-£12,750, which includes a multiple Clerkship allowance and special responsibility allowance. A car allowance is payable.

The office of the Clerk to the Committee carries with it a salary of £222 p.a. and that of Training Officer currently £150 p.a. (the maximum permitted) and fees. The salary of the Clerk to the Compensation Authority is negotiable. The appointments are subject to the Conditions of Service of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Justices' Clerks, the Local Government Superannuation Act, Medical Sickness and 3 months notice on either side. Removal and other relevant expenses payable in the appropriate case.

Applications to be sent, together with names and addresses of two referees, to the undersigned, by Wednesday, 31st March, 1976.

J. STABLES, CLERK TO CUMBRIA MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE, CIVIC CENTRE, CARLISLE.

## Amoco Europe Incorporated

### SOLICITOR

Amoco Europe Incorporated is responsible for co-ordinating the petroleum exploration and marketing activities of the European subsidiaries of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), one of the world's largest oil companies. A vacancy exists in Amoco Europe's Law Department which, in conjunction with other staff lawyers and outside attorneys, provides legal assistance to the various European affiliated companies.

Applications are invited from solicitors with commercial experience, preferably but not necessarily in the oil industry. The work is varied and interesting and will involve some foreign travel. An excellent salary commensurate with experience will be offered to the successful applicant.

Applications, which will be treated with the strictest confidence, should be submitted to: P. W. Brown, Senior Employee Relations Advisor, Amoco Europe Inc., 33 Cavendish Square, London W1.

## SOLICITOR

To manage small (but busy) legal practice in Northampton. Fully qualified solicitor with 10 years' experience in all aspects of legal work. Ability to handle all types of legal work. Some conveyancing, probate, and other legal work. Some conveyancing, probate, and other legal work. Some conveyancing, probate, and other legal work.

Reply with particulars to: Miss Bridget Ambrose, 10 St. Lawrence Church Lane, London, W.C.2.

## NORTHAMPTON

Recently qualified Assistant required to deal with conveyancing, general family matters and associated litigation. In fast growing young firm. Genuine opportunity for a conscientious, industrious and ambitious Solicitor.

Tel.: Northampton 335, quoting reference H.

## Pensions

An attractive opportunity exists for a SOLICITOR to join our specialist team advising corporate clients on occupational pension schemes and other employment benefit matters. The work includes the pension implications of takeovers and mergers as well as advising on and drafting of new, mainly private, schemes. Knowledge of relevant legislation and Inland Revenue practice plus experience in preparing and settling explanatory literature, trust deeds, rules and ancillary documents is desirable. Salary and other conditions will interest anyone who meets our requirements.

Please write to: D. L. French, Lovell White & King, 1 Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1LP.

## BUTTERWORTH,

### the legal publishers

are looking for sub-editors to join their editorial teams working on major publications.

Applications are invited from barristers, solicitors and law graduates with a sound knowledge of English law. Salary according to age and experience.

Please apply in writing, giving full curriculum vitae, to—

Personnel Department  
BUTTERWORTH & CO.  
(Publishers) LTD.  
88 Kingsway  
WC2B 6AB

## SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITORS

Two conveyancers are required to complete a variety of work, with the emphasis on commercial conveyancing. A competitive salary will be offered which is negotiable according to age and experience.

For further information please contact (in confidence and preferably by telephone) Andrew Shaw at 01-580 0321, Balfors, Shaw and Gillett, 5 Berners St., London W1P 4AN.

## City of Chester SOLICITOR

Large practice in a city centre requires young solicitor for litigation and advocacy work. Very emphasis on matrimonial and children work. Excellent salary and conditions and sound partnership prospects in the future. Please send CV and references to: E. FITZGERALD-HART & SON, 10 Old, York.

## CONVEYANCER

Required for a busy practice in a city centre. Excellent salary and conditions and sound partnership prospects in the future. Please send CV and references to: E. FITZGERALD-HART & SON, 10 Old, York.

## ALAN GATEY Legal Firm

The specialist legal firm in the provision of legal services to the insurance industry. Excellent salary and conditions and sound partnership prospects in the future. Please send CV and references to: E. FITZGERALD-HART & SON, 10 Old, York.

## Appointments Vacant also on pages 11 and 25

### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Dundee  
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
Applications are invited for the post of  
SENIOR LECTURER  
in the above Department, which is situated at the Dundee Royal Infirmary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Surgery. He will also be responsible for the clinical work in the Department. He should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the Department of Surgery. He should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the Department of Surgery. He should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the Department of Surgery.

University of St. Andrews  
DEPARTMENT OF DIVINITY  
Applications are invited for a post of SENIOR LECTURER in the Department of Divinity. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Divinity. He will also be responsible for the clinical work in the Department. He should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the Department of Divinity. He should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the Department of Divinity. He should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the Department of Divinity.

University College, London  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
Applications are invited for a post of SENIOR LECTURER in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of History. He will also be responsible for the clinical work in the Department. He should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the Department of History. He should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the Department of History. He should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the Department of History.



# NatWest Finance for growth

Extracts from the Statement  
by the Chairman, Sir John Prideaux OBE



The Group's average deposit resources and lending continued to expand in 1975.



The confidence of the NatWest Group in the longer-term future has been shown throughout by our large capital investment programme undertaken to meet planned expansion of domestic and international business.



Direct representation in Scotland, with the opening of branches in Edinburgh and Glasgow, offers excellent prospects for the growth of Group business.



Our international operations continue to expand and to make an important contribution to Group profits.



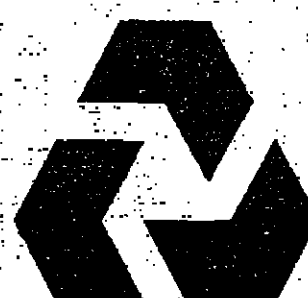
We have demonstrated a commitment to expanding our business in the United States and Canada. The opening of new offices is planned during the next few years.



There are now clear signs of a gradual improvement in the UK economy. NatWest Group has entered into substantial medium-term commitments to industry and is ready to provide industry with the necessary financial resources for a sustained recovery.

Figures taken from Group Accounts 1975

Ordinary share capital	£183,522,000
Reserves	£661,732,000
Current, deposit and other accounts	£13,238,969,000
Advances	£9,056,612,000
Group profit before allocation to staff profit-sharing	£107,830,000
Group profit after taxation but before extraordinary items	£46,438,000



**National  
Westminster  
Bank**

Copies of the Report and Accounts, which include the Chairman's Statement, may be obtained from the Secretary's Office, National Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.







**Weatherall Green & Smith**  
Chartered Surveyors Estate Agents  
London Leeds Paris Nice Frankfurt

# Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 8. Dealings End, Mar 19. Contango Day, Mar 22. Settlement Day, Mar 30

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

**DOUGLAS**  
CIVIL ENGINEERING & BUILDING CONTRACTORS  
BIRMINGHAM · CARDIFF · GLASGOW · LONDON  
STOCKTON-ON-TEES · SWANSEA · WIGAN

Stock	Price	Change	Div	Yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	Capitalization	Company
STOCKS																								
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN																								
Aust	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Aust	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Aust	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Aust	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Aust
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Den	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Den	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Den	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Den	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Den
Fin	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Fin	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Fin	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Fin	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Fin
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Japan	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Japan	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Japan	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Japan	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	Japan
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West	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	West	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	West	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	West	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	West
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UK	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	UK	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	UK	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	UK	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	UK
USA	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	USA	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	USA	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	USA	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	USA
West	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	West	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	West	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	West	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	West
Yug	10.00	0.00	0.00																					



# Local Government, Public & Educational Appointments

## OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

ODI wishes to make TWO RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS within the next six months to the following vacancies:

1. A new senior post involving work on the preparation, funding and oversight of individual studies and on developing ODI's activities in the longer term in addition to own research.
2. A research officer for monitoring and research on developed country policies affecting developing countries especially in the field of aid.

All research staff participate in ODI's cooperative work, including ODI Review, ODI research is undertaken with the object of publishing its conclusions and influencing policy.

Salary for first post in range £5,234-£7,743 p.a. (£7,587 upwards for an exceptionally well-qualified candidate) and for second post £3,174-£5,466 according to age, qualifications and experience plus London allowance of £399 p.a. and membership of USS in each case.

Applications with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees to Administrative Director, Overseas Development Institute, 10-11, Percy Street, London W1P 0JB by 30th April 1976.

## WESTMINSTER UNDER SCHOOL

ECCESTON SQUARE, SW1

### THE HEADSHIP

of the Westminster Under School will become vacant in September 1977.

Applications for this post are invited, and should be sent not later than 30th April 1976 to the Chairman of the Under School Committee, 1 The Sanctuary, London SW1P 3JT.

The Chairman will supply on request full particulars of the post, including salary and allowances, accommodation, etc.

## National Institute of Agricultural Botany

### CHEMIST

Applications are invited from graduates with a first or second class honours degree, and who have had at least five years post-graduate experience. The main task is analytical control of crop varieties for development of methodology.

Salary: £5,566 to £6,466. Non-contributory superannuation scheme.

Further particulars and application form from the Establishment Officer, NIAB, Wellesbourne Road, Cambridge CB5 0LE.

Telephone Cambridge (0223) 76381. Closing date for receipt of applications: 18 April, 1976. Reference SV/74.

## Hertfordshire County Council

### CAREERS SERVICE

Trainee Careers Officers graduate or professional qualifications or previous experience in industry, commerce, administration, teaching or social work.

Full time training one year from July/August 1976.

Salary £2,445 for graduates. After training appointment on scale £2,683-£3,474 available.

Request for application form and further details (quoting reference SV/74) from the County Careers Officer, County Hall, Hertford for return by 31st March, 1976.

## University of Glasgow

### SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from graduates or others suitably qualified for a post of Senior Administrative Assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the University's administrative services. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Secretary of the University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, or from the University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, where applications should be sent, quoting reference SV/74.

## SENIOR FRENCH TEACHER

### REQUIRED BY WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

(I.A.P.S. Boys' boarding) in September to teach to Public School level. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school's French department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, Winchester House School, Brackley, Northants.

## NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

### DAME ALLAN'S BOYS' SCHOOL

(D.O. 115 School Form) Well-qualified Graduate to share in the teaching of English and Mathematics to boys in the school. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school's English and Mathematics departments. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, Dame Allan's School, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## University of Bristol

### Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Initial salary within the range £3,174-£5,466 according to age, qualifications and experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school's Social Psychology department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, University of Bristol.

## Appointments Vacant

### GENERAL VACANCIES

### MARKET RESEARCH

**GILLETTE** c £4,000 p.a.

An ever-increasing range of diverse, leading products to a number of different markets. Our research is a key factor in the development of new products and the improvement of existing ones. We are looking for a market research officer to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the market research department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £4,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, Gillette.

## PROFESSIONAL RECRUITMENT

We are one of the largest specialist recruitment agencies in the country. We are looking for a professional recruitment officer to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the professional recruitment department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, Professional Recruitment.

## RESEARCH ANALYST

### CONSULTANCY c £5,000 + BONUS

A city firm of stockbrokers has an opening for a Research Analyst. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the research analyst department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus bonus. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, Research Analyst Consultancy.

## CANTERBURY

### THE KING'S SCHOOL

Required for September 1976, a graduate with a good honours degree in a relevant subject to teach Latin and Greek. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school's Latin and Greek departments. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, Canterbury.

## ALLIED MANAGEMENT CORP.

### RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Required for September 1976, a graduate with a good honours degree in a relevant subject to join our research and technology department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the research and technology department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, Allied Management Corp.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFF

### ASSISTANT EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER (Conservation)

Salary range £2,775-£4,000 (this scale is likely to be reviewed with effect from 1st October 1976). Applications should be sent to the Director of the Institute of Biological Sciences, University College Cardiff, P.O. Box 73, Cardiff, CF1 1TL, by 30th April 1976. Please quote reference SV/74.

## HIGHLAND HEALTH BOARD

Applications are invited from science graduates with a good honours degree and post-graduate experience for a post in the Regional Microbiology Department at Raigmore Hospital, Inverness. Candidates should have had experience in some aspect of immunology, or virology, preferably in the diagnostic field. Salary and conditions of service are in accordance with the Whitley Council's Terms and Conditions for Hospital Scientific Staff, as applicable to Senior Grade Scientists.

## University of St. Andrews

### DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH

### LECTURER IN FRENCH

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in French Language and Literature, and who have had at least five years post-graduate experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the French department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, University of St. Andrews.

## University of Warwick

### DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH

### LECTURER IN FRENCH

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in French Language and Literature, and who have had at least five years post-graduate experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the French department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, University of Warwick.

## University of Aberdeen

### LECTURERSHIP IN MEDICINE

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in Medicine, and who have had at least five years post-graduate experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the medicine department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, University of Aberdeen.

## University of Liverpool

### WILLIAM PRESCOTT CHAIR OF VETERINARY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in Veterinary Medicine, and who have had at least five years post-graduate experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the William Prescott Chair of Veterinary Preventive Medicine. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, University of Liverpool.

## The University of Liverpool

### CHAIR OF ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in Accounting, and who have had at least five years post-graduate experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Chair of Accounting. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, The University of Liverpool.

## Heriot-Watt University

### DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

### LECTURER IN BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in Business Economics, and who have had at least five years post-graduate experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Business Economics department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, Heriot-Watt University.

## Nuffield College, Oxford

### GWILYM GIBBON RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in a relevant subject, and who have had at least five years post-graduate experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Gwilym Gibbon Research Scholarship. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, Nuffield College, Oxford.

## University of Bristol

### Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Initial salary within the range £3,174-£5,466 according to age, qualifications and experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school's Social Psychology department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, University of Bristol.

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## UNIVERSITY OF WALES

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA

### LECTURESHIPS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Applications are invited for two lectureships in an interdisciplinary area of research on development studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the development studies department. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, University of Wales.

## University of Edinburgh

### DEPARTMENT OF

### TEMPORARY SENIOR LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in a relevant subject, and who have had at least five years post-graduate experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the temporary senior lectureship. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, University of Edinburgh.

## University of Liverpool

### WILLIAM PRESCOTT CHAIR OF VETERINARY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in Veterinary Medicine, and who have had at least five years post-graduate experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the William Prescott Chair of Veterinary Preventive Medicine. The post is full time, permanent, and offers a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus superannuation. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Headmaster, University of Liverpool.

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## Heriot-Watt University

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### LECTURER IN BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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## Nuffield College, Oxford

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## WEST MIDLANDS PLANNING AUTHORITIES

### WEST MIDLAND REGIONAL STUDY

### DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Salary: £6,876-£7,878 p.a.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the post of Deputy Director in the Regional Study. The Regional Study is a major project of the West Midlands Planning Authorities, and will involve the study of the five County Councils in the Region, the seven Metropolitan District Councils, and the Stoke-on-Trent District Council. The study will involve the monitoring and review of the agreed regional strategy and other strategic planning issues.

## University of Bristol

### DEPARTMENT OF

### TEMPORARY SENIOR LECTURESHIP

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## VSO has 1100 volunteers working in 40 of world's poorest countries in education, health care, social and bush development.

### The four staff appointments outlined below to those with several years of hard experience in the Third World an opportunity to help this aid as practical and effective as possible.

### Desk Officer

### East and Central Africa

This senior post at VSO Headquarters involves overall responsibility for the VSO programme in this region and includes contributing to decisions on which future jobs will be filled, and supervising the practical arrangements for volunteer placement.

### Field Officer

### Papua New Guinea

A second Field Officer is needed for our office in Port Moresby, to share the executive responsibilities for the VSO programme and visiting the 130 teachers. He or she must be single and able to answer to VSO in London. The appointment will be for 2 or 3 years, to start as soon as possible. Age range 28-40.

### Education Development Officer

### To specialise in the recruitment, selection, training and posting of volunteers in education, the post



**PERSONAL SECRETARY**  
**UP TO £3,000**

Unique opportunity for Public Relations oriented person to join expanding Mayfair organisation working as a Director. Very varied and interesting accounts. 20/50 necessary. Very friendly atmosphere. Age 24-40.

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Norma Skemp Personnel Services  
14 BROADWAY, LONDON, SW1

**SENIOR PARTNER'S SECRETARY**

Joined by national firm of accountants. Previous experience in similar business position essential. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus 10%.

**KING & CO.**  
150, Regent St., W.1.  
01-222 5000

**AUDIO SECRETARY**

Joined by Director of Management Consultants. Previous experience in similar business position essential. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus 10%.

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01-222 5000

**SECRETARY PLUS £2,750+BONUS**

Good Shortland Secretary required for the Private and Commercial sectors. Salary £2,750 p.a. plus bonus.

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**3,500-TRUE P.A. JEWELLERY**

Partnership clients to be recruited into a new business. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus bonus.

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**BILINGUAL SECRETARY OIL/W.I.**

Good offered plus excellent benefits. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus bonus.

**VICTORIA AGENCY**  
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01-222 5000

**LEGAL EXEC. TRAINEE £3,000**

Opportunity of a lifetime if you are a law graduate. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

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150, Regent St., W.1.  
01-222 5000

**MAN TOP MANAGEMENT'S LIFE**

Partnership clients to be recruited into a new business. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus bonus.

**VICTORIA AGENCY**  
150, Regent St., W.1.  
01-222 5000

**BILINGUAL SEC. English/German**

Good offered plus excellent benefits. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus bonus.

**VICTORIA AGENCY**  
150, Regent St., W.1.  
01-222 5000

**VARIETY OF ATTRACTIVE**

Partnership clients to be recruited into a new business. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus bonus.

**VICTORIA AGENCY**  
150, Regent St., W.1.  
01-222 5000

**PERSONALITY PLUS FRENCH**  
**£3,750+**

The Managing Director of a large international oil company in W.I. needs a first-class Secretary to join him in his luxurious offices. An organised mind and a poised social manner plus fluent French are essential prerequisites for this top job. Excellent company benefits. Age 24 plus.

**BAHRAIN**

The Chairman of an international shipping and general commercial company needs a Top Secretary with overseas experience. She must have excellent secretarial skills, a mature personality and the ability to adapt to working with different nationalities. Free furnished accommodation. Aged 25-30. Salary £3,600 tax free.

**SENIOR SECRETARIES**  
173 New Road Street, W.1. 01-499 0092/01-499 5907

**DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES**  
01-629 9323

**ADVERTISING PUBLICITY AND MARKETING**

Let this international company know you are a professional. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

**CHURCHILL PERSONNEL**

**TELEVISION RADIO AND THE PRESS**

Have you been the Secretary to a TV or radio producer? Salary £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

**CHURCHILL PERSONNEL**

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

For international Oil Company situated in P.O. Box 1000, London. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

**CHURCHILL PERSONNEL**

**ADMIN £3,000+BONUS**

Can you handle a large volume of work? Salary £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

**CHURCHILL PERSONNEL**

**EDITORIAL SECRETARY**

For editor of weekly business and professional magazine. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

**CHURCHILL PERSONNEL**

**LEGAL EXEC. TRAINEE £3,000**

Opportunity of a lifetime if you are a law graduate. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

**CHURCHILL PERSONNEL**

**MAN TOP MANAGEMENT'S LIFE**

Partnership clients to be recruited into a new business. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus bonus.

**CHURCHILL PERSONNEL**

**BILINGUAL SEC. English/German**

Good offered plus excellent benefits. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus bonus.

**CHURCHILL PERSONNEL**

**VARIETY OF ATTRACTIVE**

Partnership clients to be recruited into a new business. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus bonus.

**CHURCHILL PERSONNEL**

**PERSONALITY PLUS FRENCH**  
**£3,750+**

The Managing Director of a large international oil company in W.I. needs a first-class Secretary to join him in his luxurious offices. An organised mind and a poised social manner plus fluent French are essential prerequisites for this top job. Excellent company benefits. Age 24 plus.

**BAHRAIN**

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**oading**

1 pangs. Panorama worries about an east-west traffic in babies for adoption (C1 8.10). Horizon reconstructs a trial for the manslaughter of an unborn child that followed a Boston abortion (BBC2 9.50). Fact apart, fiction has its issues, too, with Z Cars occupied with attacks on young girls (BBC1 7.20). Steiger playing a lone survivor of the Nazis (BBC1 9.25) and the new hunter facing vicious gangsters who have taken over a small-town hospital (9.0). Viewers with nerves not strong enough for all this may relax with music in Oklahoma (BBC2 10.50). —L.B.

**1**

am. Open University. 5.30-7.00. News. 7.00-7.15. News. 7.15-7.30. News. 7.30-7.45. News. 7.45-8.00. News. 8.00-8.15. News. 8.15-8.30. News. 8.30-8.45. News. 8.45-9.00. News. 9.00-9.15. News. 9.15-9.30. News. 9.30-9.45. News. 9.45-10.00. News. 10.00-10.15. News. 10.15-10.30. News. 10.30-10.45. News. 10.45-11.00. News. 11.00-11.15. News. 11.15-11.30. News. 11.30-11.45. News. 11.45-12.00. News. 12.00-12.15. News. 12.15-12.30. News. 12.30-12.45. News. 12.45-1.00. News. 1.00-1.15. News. 1.15-1.30. News. 1.30-1.45. News. 1.45-2.00. News. 2.00-2.15. News. 2.15-2.30. News. 2.30-2.45. News. 2.45-3.00. News. 3.00-3.15. News. 3.15-3.30. News. 3.30-3.45. News. 3.45-4.00. News. 4.00-4.15. News. 4.15-4.30. News. 4.30-4.45. News. 4.45-5.00. News. 5.00-5.15. News. 5.15-5.30. News. 5.30-5.45. News. 5.45-6.00. News. 6.00-6.15. News. 6.15-6.30. News. 6.30-6.45. News. 6.45-7.00. News. 7.00-7.15. News. 7.15-7.30. News. 7.30-7.45. News. 7.45-8.00. News. 8.00-8.15. News. 8.15-8.30. News. 8.30-8.45. 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